HISTORY OF THE AIR FORCE INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (AFIS)


1 July 1973 - 30 June 1974


Prepared by

Office of History

Headquarters Air Force Intelligence Service
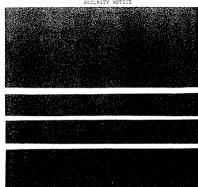
Ft. Belvoir, Virginia  22060



APPROVED BY:

SIGNED  7 APR 1975

GEORGE J. KEEGAN, JR., Major General, USAF
Commander


UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

This is the second annual history of the Air Force
Intelligence Service. It provides an account of the
steady development and increasing application of the
Command's capabilities for providing the Air Force with
the specialized intelligence support so vitally re-
quired in this critical era. The initiative programs
undertaken in the HUMINT, Attache Affairs, Intelligence
Reserve Forces, Operational Intelligence, Security
and Communications Management, Personnel, and Intelli-
gence Data Management spheres are well described. It
is to be hoped that these important AFIS contributions
to Air Force planning and operations will be manifest.

# A B S T R A C T

## Chapter I - Command and Staff Activities

This chapter describes a major command organizational change and various staff initiatives undertaken in the fiscal year. It reflects notable advances respecting the management of the USAF Intelligence Area Specialist Program (ASP) and the USAF Intelligence Career Development Program (ICDP).

COMMAND AND STAFF ACTIVITIES

Organization and Functions

🔲 The organizational posture of the Air Force Intelligence Service at the beginning and at the end of the fiscal year, respectively, is depicted in Appendixes 1 and 2 to this chapter.

🔲 A description of the official functions of the elements of the command may be found in the Chartbook for the AFIS.[1]

🔲 Manpower authorizations and personnel assignment/strength data are as listed in Basic Authorization Register (BAR) for the Air Force Intelligence Service and the AIMMS AF/IN-AFIS Authorization, Manning, PEC Report (AMP), a generally circulated document in AFIS.

Resources

🔲 In July 1973, the command personnel strength was 616, (203 officers, 244 enlisted and 169 civilian personnel). In addition, some 826 Individual Mobilization Augmentees of the Air Force Reserve were assigned to AFIS. These resources were distributed within the command headquarters, 3 Air Intelligence Groups, 7 Detachments and 26 Operating Locations around the world. The detachments were reduced to 6 in December 1973

when Detachment 4, 7602 Air Intelligence Group was inactivated
(Appendix 3). The reason for the deactivation is identified
in Chapter VII of this history.

## Reorganization

■ A paramount organizational objective was to refine the
organizational alignment and assignment of functions between
AFIS and the departmental ACS/Intelligence intelligence
organization, AF/IN. Some aspects of the need for a reorganiza-
tion initiative were discussed in Chapter II of the AFIS History
for FY 72.

■ To meet this objective, a reorganization project team
was activated in September 1973, chaired by Col James R.
Lillethun. The team recommended a restructuring which would
provide for:

> A more equitable distribution of workload and
> improvement of span of control among director-
> level offices. Elimination of two designated
> Air Intelligence Groups (Appendix 4).
>
> Elimination of several dual Headquarters staff
> positions occupied by officials of the 7602
> AINTELG.
>
> Compliance with criteria set by Congress, DOD
> and DCS/Programs and Resources with respect
> to removing operating and support functions
> from the Air Staff. Specifically, the Systems
> Management Division of AFIS, a policy making
> entity, was to be restored to the Air Staff
> intelligence in exchange for the Resources
> Management Division, a personnel, manpower and
> programs servicing function, part of which would
> become elements of AFIS.

On 1 April 1974, AF/IGI approved the reorganization
(Appendix 9). Brigadier General Lincoln D. Faurer, Deputy
Assistant Chief of Staff, established the then established an
organizational implementation date of 4 April 1974 (Appendix
9).

The reorganization solved some, but not all problems.
For example, the reorganization eliminated Air Force standard
functional entities of the Deputy Chief of Staff system in
the AFIS and situated the Personnel, Manpower and Organiza-
tion, Comptroller, and Administrative Services functions at
the Directorate level, an unusual but workable system.

## Manpower Stringencies

The requirement from higher levels to reduce the
force size was very prevalent over the year as attested by
the "Special Review of Separate Operating Agency Manpower
Requirements" imposed by the Vice Chief of Staff, General
R. H. Ellis, on 10 April 1974 in a letter to SOAs (Appendix
9). This review was directed toward a functional examina-
tion with a view towards freeing manpower resources for
higher priority needs. A final review was not completed
during this reporting period.

## Mission Directive Published

The mission directive for the Air Force Intelligence
Service was published in June 1974.

The Army's requirement... the additional...
selection criterion that intelligence area specialists possess
a background in mathematics and the physical sciences. In
addition, an annual selection board was instituted to ensure
selection of the best qualified applicants for the few
graduate training quotas available for the program. Eventually
officers were selected for intelligence sponsorship in the
AIP to fill forty quotas. Three of these officers were
later slipped into the quotas... in the FY 74... this
slipped for training.

The annual review of...requirements... reveals a total of... positions... with the air force
major commands and the joint commands and agencies. ...of these...
in the requirements were for air attache and assistant air
attache positions. This total was down from the 280 require-
ments identified the previous year. Most of the decrements
were the result of manpower cuts in the Pacific and European
commands.

Air Force-wide. The DOD manual provided the framework for
a career development program which has as its goal more re-
warding and satisfying careers for intelligence professionals,

role of current use of non-professionals, and ultimately, an end to intelligence through.

■ Thereafter in ant of implementing, the ICDP was initially met by the Assistant Secretary of Defense Manpower who met in persons and individuals, the scheduled for

1. Complete orientation of all intelligence personnel by 1 October 1973.

2. Implementation of the program on 1 November 1973 except for heroin et registration, inventory, and referral.

3. Submission of 1 November 1973 of copies of Service implementing instructions to Director, DIA, and OASD M&RA.

4. Submission on 1 January 1974 of a copy of a five-year fiscal, inc. ting plan to Director, DIA.

5. Submission of an annual ICDP report to the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Intelligence) (OASD I).

■ The following specific actions taken there during this reporting period:

1. Briefed all local personnel and distributed copies of the briefing, DOD Manual 14.13.15-M, and Annex 3 to all intelligence organizations Air Force-wide.

2. Forwarded copies of the Air Force implementing instructions, AFR 205-14, to OASD M&RA and to the Director DIA.

3. Participated in DOD-wide recruitment to fill vacant positions in the Army, Navy, and DIA.
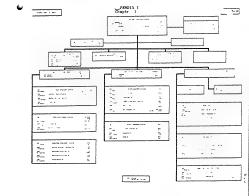
■ ... William ...

... intelligence biographical ... and to be positions ...

... technical personnel ... engaged in ...

... engineering, professional, technical science ... personnel ...

... function will be provided as the program develops.

## Administrative Services
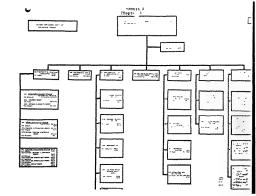
■ The Air Force Intelligence Service Directorate of Administration AFIS DA became operational as a result of the reorganization in April 1974.

■ An in-depth review of all existing AFIS Operating Instructions (OIs) was initiated. Special emphasis was placed on duplicate overlapping OIs and those in conflict with higher headquarters regulations to insure that they would be revised and/or consolidated. Completion date for this project is December 1974.

■ With this intent, Hanna... was initiated in accordance with AFR 12-3, Records Cleanout Campaign and Filing Equipment Reduction. This program is primarily intended to reduce documentation holdings by requirement for destruction and to release filing equipment for redistribution to avoid the purchase of new equipment.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
AIR FORCE INTELLIGENCE SERVICE
FORT BELVOIR, VIRGINIA 22060

SPECIAL ORDER                                               11 December 1973
G-2

Detachment 4, 7602d Air Intelligence Group (AFIS), is inactivated at
Manila, Philippines, effective 31 December 1973. Personnel, supplies,
equipment, organizational records and funds will be transferred in
accordance with special instructions if issued by Commander, 7602d Air
Intelligence Group (AFIS). Authority: AFM 26-2.

FOR THE COMMANDER

NEIL D. GIBSON, JR./ISEN., Major, USAF
Director of Administration

| DISTRIBUTION | |
|---|---|
| HQ USAF/DAZ | 1 Cy |
| HQ USAF/ACM | 1 Cy |
| HQ USAF/SG | 3 Cys |
| HQ USAF/PRM | 1 Cy |
| HQ USAF/PRPO | 2 Cys |
| AFMPC/DPMEA | 2 Cys |
| HQ USAF/DPG | 1 Cy |
| ARPC/DAPO | 7 Cys |
| HQ USAF/XADD | 1 Cy |
| HQ AFAFC/CE | 3 Cys |
| AFIS | 2 Cys |
| 7600 AINTELG | 1 Cy |
| 7601 AINTELG | 1 Cy |
| 7602 AINTELG | 2 Cys |
| Det 1 | 1 Cy |
| Det 2 | 1 Cy |
| Det 3 | 1 Cy |
| Det 4 | 1 Cy |
| Det 5 | 1 Cy |
| Det 1 ELO | 1 Cy |
| File | 1 Cy |

G-2

SPECIAL ORDER                          12 June 1974
G-3

1.  The 7600 Air Intelligence Group (AFIS) is inactivated
at Ft George G Meade, MD, effective 1 July 74.  Personnel
will be reassigned in accordance with special instructions
furnished by the Commander, AFIS.  Supplies and equipment
will be transferred in accordance with current directives.
Organizational records will be disposed of per AFM 12-50.
Funds will be transferred and final reports submitted in
accordance with current directives.  Authority: AFM 26-2.

2.  The 7601 Air Intelligence Group (AFIS) is inactivated
at Ft Belvoir, VA, effective 1 July 74.  Personnel will be
reassigned in accordance with special instructions furn-
ished by the Commander, AFIS.  Supplies and equipment will
be transferred in accordance with current directives.  Or-
ganizational records will be disposed of per AFM 12-50.
Funds will be transferred and final reports submitted in
accordance with current directives.  Authority: AFM 26-2.


FOR THE COMMANDER


JAMES E JASCH, Capt, USAF              DISTRIBUTION
Chief of Administration                A plus 6

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON DC

1 APR 1974

REPLY TO
ATTN OF:    PRM

SUBJECT:    Reorganization of the Air Force Intelligence Service (AFIS)
            (Your ltr, 4 Feb 74)

TO:    AF/IN

Your revised proposal on the reorganization of AFIS has been
reviewed and is approved subject to the following:

a. The annotated changes to the detailed functional state-
ments for each functional charts along with these changes
are necessary, in order to properly reflect the scope of manage-
ment responsibilities delegated to separate operating agencies.

b. The retitling of the Special Projects office as the
Plans and Procedures office. The establishment of separate
organizational elements for Special Projects implies something
less than maximum utilization of manpower resources and invites
criticism from agencies external to the Air Force. A more
descriptive name would be Plans and Procedures office.

c. The deletion of worldwide military and civilian personnel
management functions which duplicate responsibilities assigned
to the major commands and AFMPC. We cannot approve functions
for AFIS which duplicate and/or overlap those inherent management
responsibilities of the major commands and those specifically
assigned to AFMPC under PALACE SENTINEL.

d. Realignment of certain Air Staff type military personnel
management functions from the proposed Directorate of Personnel
to the proposed Police Branch of AF/IN. These responsibilities
are Air Staff policy direction type functions and should be
retained within AF/IN. There should be no net change in the
manpower requirements proposed for AFIS and AF/IN as a result of
the placement of these responsibilities.

*John R. Kern*

JOHN R. KERN JR.
Maj Gen, USAF
Director
Manpower & Organization, DCS/P&O

1 Atch
AFIS Reorg Proposal as
Amended

REPLY TO
ATTN OF:    IN

SUBJECT:    Reorganization of AF/IN and AFIS

TO:

| AF/INA | AF/INF | AF/ING | AF/INJ | AF/INV |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| AF/INY | AFIS/DP | AFIS/INH | AFIS/INO | AFIS/IN'S |
| AFIS/INX | AFIS/RE | AFIS/SU | 7602 AINTELC | |

1 APR 1974

1.  We have received approval to reorganize and reallocate functions of AF/IN and AFIS according to the general design familiar to you outlined in Atch 1.  Further detail will be provided in the form of copies of the "as approved" proposals and the new mission regulation for AFIS as soon as we can assemble them for you.  Implementation "I" date is 8 April 1974.

2.  Between now and "I" date we will conduct a series of briefings on the new organization, the intent behind it, its structure, its relationships and certain criteria and constraints that apply.  The new mission regulation on AFIS, AFR 23-45 now in printing, will also be discussed.  The schedule for the briefings will be announced shortly.  All of your people should attend; those who are to move personally or functionally must attend.  Be sure that all get the word promptly.

3.  Also between now and "I" date, all elements must assure that they will be procedurally ready to begin operating in the new arrangement.  The impact will vary among elements, of course, and many details will have to be worked out after "I" date before the implementation will be administratively complete.  Many interactions with Personnel and Support will be necessary.

4.  AFIS/SU, Colonel Lillethun, is assigned special responsibilities for implementation of the reorganization.  If you have problems or questions related to the reorganization that can't be resolved in the normal course of business, obtain his assistance before deciding to bring the matter to the front office.

DONALD D. FINLEY, Brig Gen, USAF
Deputy Asst Chief of Staff, Intelligence

1 Atch
Org Chart

# DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON DC 20330

12 April 19 -

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: CC

SUBJECT: Review of Separate Operating Agency Manpower Requirements

TO: AFIS      AFISC      AFRES
    AFOSI     AFMPC      AFAFC
    AFDAA     AFAA       ARPC
                         USAFA

(Commander)

1.  During the last three years, the Air Force has made substantial adjustments in manpower resource distribution utilization. Most of these modifications were made in direct response to the rapidly changing defense environment. We have phased down operations all over the world, closed many installations, and have absorbed new missions without additional manpower. Many Air Force-approved manpower standards are underfunded. This Headquarters and the headquarters staffs of all major commands have experienced repeated reductions as the force size declined. At this time, yet another review of our headquarters structure is being conducted which will further reduce manpower levels. These extensive adjustments have not yielded the necessary manpower resources to maintain our combat force structure at an acceptable level of capability. Therefore, it is in the best interest of the Air Force that further realignments be made.

2.  To date, we have not initiated an intensive functional examination of the Separate Operating Agencies with a view towards freeing manpower resources for higher priority needs. For this reason, I am asking you to conduct a complete review, which will serve as the basis for evaluating the extent to which it would be advisable to divert SOA manpower to the combat forces. Nominations for these reductions and the resultant impact assessments will be submitted in accordance with the attached instructions. You will be notified of the actual reductions after the Air Staff analysis is completed and the Air Force Council recommendations have been reviewed.

3.  I understand that there may be both program and organizational changes in progress which address both upward and downward adjustments to your manpower requirements. Additionally, manpower may have been recently allocated for the accomplishment of approved programs. However, we must still take a hard look at how we are doing business, with a view towards reducing manpower costs. Thus, past, present, or future manpower adjustments will not justify exemption from this review.

5.  Instructions and reporting format are attached.  Your response should reach this Headquarters by 1° Jan 1974.

/s/

R. H. ELLIS, General, USAF
Vice Chief of Staff

4 Atch
1.  Reporting Instruction
2.  Reduction Bands
3.  Reporting Format A -
    Functional Identification
4.  Reporting Format B -
    Impact Statements

Cys to    AF/CHO
          AF/HC
          AF/IG
          AF/JA
          AF/SG
          AF/IN
          AF/RE
          NGB/CC
          AF/AC
          AF/DP
          AF/PR
          AF/XO
          AF/RD
          AF/LG

## CHAPTER II

## OPERATIONAL INTELLIGENCE

In December 1973, a reorganization upgraded the former Operational Intelligence Division (AFIS/INO) to directorate level within the AFIS structure. Renamed the Directorate of Operational Intelligence, AFIS/INO incorporated three previously independent divisions: The Aerospace Intelligence Division (AFIS/INZ), the Target Intelligence Division (AFIS/INT), and the Intelligence Research Division (AFIS/INI). Colonel Harald W. Ingholt was designated Director of Operational Intelligence.

## AEROSPACE INTELLIGENCE

The Aerospace Intelligence Division (AFIS/INZ) retained the old AFIS/INO's extant subdivisions with some modifications. AFIS/INOB became AFIS/INZA, retaining the title and functions of the former "Editing, Briefing, and Continuity Branch." The geographical division of responsibility between the analytical branches was shifted somewhat so that the former AFIS/INOE, or "East Branch," became AFIS/INZB, responsible for analysis of military/political events in all countries other than the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies. That function was given to the new AFIS/INZC which replaced AFIS/INOW (the former "West

The branch performed preliminary intelligence analysis of fast-breaking situations. INSA also provided continuous reporting on world situations which could potentially affect USAF interests. Frequent reporting in the areas of weapons development and hardware acquisition was also emphasized.

provided an invaluable service to traditional crisis management files of significant information.

🔳 AF/INZA was the primary recipient and collator of a resource, worldwide current intelligence reporting for the USAF, The Air Staff, and the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, SAF.

🔳 AFIS/INZA continued to provide the Air Force observer to the JSIB Watch Committee. The observer's responsibility was to articulate the Air Force viewpoint on matters discussed by the committee and to report the results of the meetings to the ACS/I and his staff.

🔳 AFIS/INZA was responsible for providing current intelligence reference services for the Air Staff. This function included maintenance of standard intelligence publications; documentation of intelligence items and analyzing, and operations of, the Defense Intelligence Online Reference System (DIAOLS). The DIAOLS system provided reference support to the analytical branches to retrieve data from various sources including DIA, CIA, and NSA. The DIAOLS was also used to index and store materials, briefing scripts. In addition, a hard copy version of each day's briefing graphics was produced and placed in a review file. This provided analysts a capability to retrieve previously-reported data to use in current products.

In May, 1974, the four AFIS-AFISⁿ ⁿ¹ ⁿs in the Command Advisory Function ⁿⁿⁿ returned to their respective duties. The AF was manned from that point on by enlisted personnel alone assigned from the 244th Communications unit. Close coordination between the Alert Officers and the CAF was maintained. The Air Force Operations Center Duty Officer was informed of critical situations affecting Air Force assets or interests.

## OPERATIONS EFFECTS WEST

### Middle East/Africa Section

Major subjects of interest in the Middle East and in the African continent continued to be the expanding Soviet presence, the proliferation of indigenous military capabilities, and the ongoing Arab-Israeli conflict. Over 60ⁿ briefing items were prepared and presented on this area of the world, including 499 on the Middle East and 112 on Africa. The major effort involved monitoring, reporting, and those which precipitated War of October 19ⁿⁿ.

In July 1973, prior to the outbreak of Arab-Israeli hostilities, the Middle East/Africa Section of the Operations Effects West Branch AFIS/IW2B reported several indicators of increased military preparedness by the Arab states.

Early in the morning of 6 October 1973, the IN
Alert Officer, sensing that Arab-Israeli hostilities were
imminent, notified the Air Force Operations Center, and
contacted other intelligence agencies, including CIA, DIA,
NSA, the Department of State, and the USAFE indications
Center, for their assessment. USAFE agreed that the

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. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
. . . . . .

▆▆▆▆ with the outbreak of hostilities a Task
Force was established to operate in three shifts in
direct support of the AFIS Intelligence, the Air Staff,
the Chief of Staff, and the Secretary of the Air Force.
Within the first three days of the war, the Task Force
responded to a wide variety of intelligence requirements
in support of the Air Staff while also transmitting
situation reports every twelve hours to the major air
commands and other selected USAF elements. These reports
beginning, as accurately as possible, the field battle . . .
situation and the Soviet reserves and the enemy's moves.

▆▆▆▆ 3. However, the Task Force also prepared . . . .
. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
. . . presented to the Air . . . . . briefings . . . . . . . . .
concurrently, prepared each . . . for the duration of the
crisis. These briefings included the release of massive
amounts of data, and provided thoroughly e stimated assess-
ments of fast-breaking battlefield developments, Soviet
actions and intentions, as well as preliminary evaluation
of Soviet produced weapons systems, ▆▆▆▆▆▆▆▆

. These briefings were also transmitted in
message format to major commands and selected USAF elements
worldwide. In addition, the Task provided continuous
support to the Air Force Operations Center and the Contin-
gency Support Staff through a number of updated
intelligence briefings per day through 31 October.

As hostilities subsided on 24 October, the Task
Force began preparing a detailed review of the war,
including major phases of the conflict, tactics employed,
losses incurred, and preliminary lessons learned pertinent
to air operations. This briefing proved to be the most
authoritative and comprehensive study of the war avail-
able to military and civilian decision makers in the
Washington area, and was presented to the Secretary of the
Air Force, the Chief of Staff, and other senior Air Force
officials within a week after the cessation of hostilities.
The presentation was continually updated as new information
became available, and eventually proved to be most all
purposes. It was given over a period of some personnel.
to over 25 different audiences, numbering some 1,000
personnel, including the commanders and staffs of major
commands such as TAC, MAC, SAC, ADC, and others. Further-
more, the script and graphics of this presentation were
incorporated into a Mid-East War brochure prepared by the
Middle East Task Force and provided to the Chief of Staff
for his use during the NATO Senior Former Talks in December
1973.

After the cessation of hostilities, the Task Force continued to provide invaluable support to the ACS/I and the Air Staff by fulfilling a multitude of "post mortem" requirements.

Most of this information was forwarded by the ACS/I to the Chief of Staff and Air Staff elements as items of interest and/or background papers, and thereby received wide dissemination to senior Air Force officials.

Meanwhile, IN2 personnel continued to prepare and disseminate briefing items and spot reports of other Arab-Israeli developments, such as the military disengagement agreements, signed by Egypt and Israel on 25 January 1974 and completed on 6 March 1974, and signed by Syria and Israel on 31 May 1974 and completed on 26 June 1974.
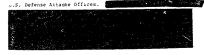
● In May 1974, an updated briefing on Arab-Israeli
activity since the ceasefire was prepared for presentation
by an INZ representative to the U.S./Australian Airmen-to-Airmen
Talks.

● In late June 1974, INZ was tasked to prepare a brief-
ing on Egypt and the Middle East for Maj Gen Maurice F.
Casey, USAF, Deputy Director J-4, JCS, for presentation
prior to his departure on an official visit to Egypt in
early July 1974.

● Despite the emphasis and effort placed on the Arab-Israeli
situation, AFIS/INZB continued to monitor and report other
significant developments in the Middle East, such as the
Iranian arms buildup, the Afghanistan coup, and the Iraqi
Kurdish campaign.

Major events in Africa were also followed and reported by AFIS/IN2B with emphasis on political developments in Ethiopia, arms acquisitions by Libya, and independence movements in Portuguese Africa.

Throughout the period of this history, INZ received numerous requests from other Air Force commands, such as TAC, MAC, SAC, PACAF, and AFSC, for intelligence support on Middle East/African problems. Most of these requests required many hours of research, much coordination with other intelligence agencies, and sometimes, direct queries to U.S. Defense Attache Offices.

## Southeast Asia Section

AFIS/IN2B continued to provide the Air Staff with comprehensive intelligence reporting on Southeast Asia. During this period, some 440 briefing articles were presented, the great majority on North/South Vietnam and Cambodia. In addition, a weekly Southeast Asia Summary briefing was presented until 9 May 1974. These weekly briefings were disseminated to the major commands in the form of 35mm slides with accompanying text. Almost 7000 35mm slides were produced and disseminated.

Far East Section

● The AFIS/INZB Far East Section prepared some 220 briefing articles on developments in Asia (other than SEA) during this period. Coverage focused on the military capability of the Peoples Republic of China (PRC) (109 articles), but also included crisis monitoring activity

such as reporting on the coup in Afghanistan and possible Soviet involvement. In July 1973, the late 1973 heightened tension in the Korean peninsula brought on by concern for South Korea's position on the west Coast offshore islands, and by the PRC seizure of South Vietnamese islands in the Paracel Archipelago.



Western European Latin American Section

Some 120 briefing articles were prepared on Western Europe during this period. Considerable attention was given to the strategic and tactical capabilities of the French armed forces (50+ articles). The 25 April 1974 coup in Portugal and its implications for NATO received thorough reporting as did the growing tension between Greece and Turkey over oil exploration rights in the Aegean Sea. In addition, an informal program of

providing direct intelligence support to AF/IGF Director
of Military Assistance and Sales began during this period
with the preparation of a background study on French
Military Sales in Europe and Latin America.

During this period, some 140 briefing articles were
prepared on Latin America. Coverage focused on Cuban military
capabilities, crisis reporting on Chile culminating in the
overthrow of Salvador Allende in September 1973, and
political turmoil in Argentina associated with the return
of Juan Peron. In addition, a special summary intelligence
briefing was prepared for Lieutenant General Paulo Goncalves,
Chief of Staff, Brazilian Air Force during his visit with
the Air Staff on 21 November 1973.

The Operations Effects East Branch AFIS INEC.

The analysts in AFIS/INEC prepared 733 briefing items
for presentation to the Chief of Staff during the reporting
period.

The bulk of the effort was devoted to providing
the Air Staff with accurate reporting on current develop-
ments in Soviet military capabilities with 665 reports
given. This reporting covered strategic capabilities,
particularly those posing a threat to the U.S. It also
addressed tactical developments with emphasis on Soviet
fight aircraft improvements and production.

The Soviet strategic threat to the U.S. was given continuous coverage throughout the period. Briefing items on ICBM developments were prepared on a regular basis with emphasis on force modernization, silo construction and conversion, and associated nuclear testing data.

The Soviet ballistic missile submarine threat also received considerable attention during the period. The status of the Soviet YANKEE class submarine force and developments in the DELTA class submarine fleet were briefed periodically, as well as information related to the missiles carried by these submarines.

Other naval items receiving attention were KIEV class aircraft carrier developments and Soviet anti-submarine warfare programs, including reports on the VICTOR class submarine and underwater mines.

Soviet aviation programs were watched carefully, and briefing items were periodically prepared. The Soviet BACKFIRE bomber deployment, production and information on the MIG-23 FLOGGER, and Variable Geometry Wing Fencer were high interest items.

Other topics receiving attention were Soviet defensive missile capabilities, biological/chemical warfare testing and training, and Soviet command and control.

The Visual Display Branch, AFIS/INZD continued its important function of enhancing audience understanding of ACS Intelligence presentations by graphically portraying their subject matter.

AFIS/INZD provided timely and effective graphic aids in direct support of the ACS/I. The Branch also serviced all other AF/IN-AFIS organizations on a "time available" basis. AFIS/INZD maintained a small graphic aid library to support AFIS/INZ briefing requirements. The branch maintained liaison with other DOD graphics units which could provide support and assistance if required.

In support of AF IN-AFIS briefing requirements, AFIS INZD produced 12,810 graphic aids during the reporting period. 6,050 in direct support of CSAF briefings. During the Middle East war, 933 visual aids were produced. One thousand thirty, three aids were produced to support special SCA briefings and 4,824 aids were produced to support other AF/IN-AFIS elements.

AFIS/INZD designed and produced a display consisting of 15 four-by-eight-foot panels which present the overall Air Force Intelligence manpower and budget situation. The display was used by the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence for a presentation to senior USAF and government officials.

During the reporting period, the branch improved its physical facility and capability by obtaining a new lighting system, a larger photo lab, and a separate entrance. The AFIS INZD photographic capability was enhanced significantly by the acquisition of the equipment necessary to produce 35mm color transparencies.

## TARGET INTELLIGENCE

The Target Intelligence Division AFIS INT, serves as Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence focal point for intelligence aspects of air targeting. It is also the office of primary responsibility OPR for all matters dealing with mapping, charting, and geodesy MC&G).

AFIS INT maintains active liaison with Air Force commands, other Services, and DOD agencies concerning target intelligence, reconnaissance, and cartographic support.

## CONCEPTS AND APPLICATIONS

The Concepts and Applications Branch AFIS INTA, continued to support the Air Staff and Command Intelligence organizations through a wide spectrum of targeting activities These included target studies based on geographic considerations of Southeast Asia, Europe, and the Middle East. Other studies were related to specific weapons and weapon systems. Detailed review of the intelligence aspects of Joint

Papers, USS Command Management Plans, and assorted Air Force documents comprised a substantial share of AFIS INTA activities. Continued emphasis was placed on the development and presentation of lesson plans for the Intelligence Targets Officer Course. In addition, AFIS INTA provided its manpower resources to participate in special projects such as the briefings provided to MAC aircrews flying resupply missions to Israel during the most recent Arab/Israeli war.

## Targets and Weaponeering

AFIS/INTA is the AFIS focal point for targets studies and analysis, weaponeering, and related targeting problems. The Branch performed studies in response to requests from the Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, the Air Staff; and PACAF, to name a few. Branch representatives continued to serve on the Joint Munitions Effectiveness Manual (JMEM) Working Group, for the Basic Manual and Methodology, and on the Air-to-Surface Steering Committee. Studies conducted related to specific areas or countries, effects of a particular weapon, physical vulnerability of a target, or delivery capabilities of a given aircraft. Examples of the studies performed during the reporting period include:

Congressional Testimony: In June 1974, Captain Richard A. Puckett presented a briefing on Warsaw Pact and Arab aircraft shelters to the Subcommittee on Military Construction of the Committee on Appropriations, House

of Representatives, Ninety-Third Congress. The briefing
was in support of an Air Force request for sixty-two
million dollars for the construction of additional aircraft
shelters in NATO. The briefing discussed the numbers, types,
and conventional vulnerabilities of various Past and Arst
aircraft shelters to include:

     a.  Shelter construction techniques

     b.  Resulting structure types and numbers

     c.  Vulnerability to non-nuclear weapons

The Air Force appropriation request was approved by the
Ninety-Third Congress.

    ■  AFISE/INT input to briefing for the National
Security Council: AF/XO requested AFIS INT to prepare an
analysis of the effects of delivery accuracy on nuclear
yield and conventional sortie requirements. Four typical
targets steel mill, bridge, railroad yard, and a nuclear
storage site were selected and weapcnered for a single
delivery, attempting to obtain the resulting nuclear
yield and non-nuclear sortie requirements. The data was
passed to AF/XO for inclusion in a briefing presented to
the National Security Council.

    ■  JMEM Effort: During the reporting period, Captain
Puckett was a member of several subcommittees of the Joint
Technical Coordination Group for Munitions Effectiveness
(JTCG/MF). The purpose of this group is to provide data

Target Conferences: ... Theobald, and Isthbur ... Target att...d Target Comm... a Br...es to P...
... SA... ... Paris... ... ...
... ...
... ... ... ... ... ... of Suff...
a Ter, ...ut an ...S I...i... ... ... ... ... ... ...
...ertain Catar...i...u...s and ...c... ... ...e... ... ... ...
ron ...FIS. Required su...ort w...ld incl...er:

    a. ...alytical st...ies, such as that conducted by PACA... I.F or North Korean ...apabil...ties.

    b. Weapons de...c...e ...d allocation stud...es

case. In this same article, analysis of potential and
spatial needs.

... future examination of future requirements in the
areas of procedures, equipment, hardware systems, etc.,
... and ... impact on the targeting process. For AFIS,
the purpose of the conference was to bring together
for the first time the Target Officers of AFIS tactical
units for a cross talk; discussion of problems faced
by unit level personnel; to meet the targets staff;
and to participate in the rewrite and updating of certain
USAFE regulations and manuals which impact on unit level
intelligence operations.[4]
Attendance at these conferences afforded AFIS INT an
excellent opportunity to review targeting weaponeering
functions and procedures at the command and unit level.

Target System Analysis. Captain Durrett developed,
improved, reviewed programs, and administering assistance
with integrated system area, and ... area of ... ...
... of mathematical models and analysis models for
systems. Examples of work accomplished include that was
developed from earlier sources of Captain Durrett are the
network model for the analysis of flow networks such as
electric power systems and the expected utility model for
the analysis of target systems with components which have
a measurable utility. The models were incorporated into
the Intelligence Targeting Officer Course at Lowry AFB.

Intelligence Targeting Officer Course    ITOC)

▆▆▆▆ AFIS/INT personnel witnessed the fruition of a
year's effort with the presentation of the first Intelli-
gence Targeting Officer Course (ITOC) at the Armed Forces
Air Intelligence Training Center  AFAITC), Lowry AFB,
Colorado.  AFIS/INT's support of the Targeting Course did
not end with their preparation of course materials.  Major
Lee (formerly of AFIS/INTA, volunteered and was accepted
as primary instructor for the course.  Captain Puckett
instructed the students in Systems Weaponeering and use
of the Wang Programmable Calculator.  Captain Robert Wick
developed and presided over the final block, an operational
problem based on a Korean scenario, which provided the
students an opportunity, under realistic conditions, to
implement the skills and knowledge acquired in the preceding
ten weeks of the course.

Initial student reaction to this AFST-awarding course
was highly favorable. The course will be subjected to
constant review to insure currency and accuracy of con-
tent. The Intelligence Targeting Officer Course will
strive to insure satisfaction of the commands' require-
ments for qualified air target officers in sufficient
numbers to meet all contingencies. As a follow-on to
the ITOC, the Targets Division is developing an Air Force
Intelligence Targeting Pamphlet. The concept will parallel
the material presented in the ITOC and be beneficial as an
instructional aid in assisting new Targets Officer, who
have not been through the Intelligence Targeting Officer
Course. It will also serve as a useful means of review and
a reference guide to all Targets Officers, and it will
familiarize non-targeting intelligence officers, operations,
and other interested personnel with the targeting function.

## Review Actions

● Capability/Contingency Plans and Joint Papers
Review: The Concepts and Applications Branch continued
to be the focal point within AF/IN and APIS for the
review of targeting and weaponeering aspects of Opera-
tions Plans and Joint Papers. During the period under
consideration, numerous Joint Papers and US&S Command
OPLANLC were reviewed for targeting consistency with
national objectives and guidance.

Mapping, Charting, and Geodesy  MC&G)

⬤ MC&G Area Requirements.  The Mapping, Charting, and Materials Branch  AFIS/INTB) as the Air Force focal point for mapping, charting, and geodesy  MC&G) continued to fulfill its responsibilities in the development and validation of requirements of Air Force Commands for MC&G support.  The annual submission of AF MC&G area requirements was provided to the Defense Mapping Agency  (MA)  in August 1973.  This submission identified the MC&G requirements and priorities in accordance with the guidance provided in the Joint Strategic Objectives Plan (JSOP) for Fiscal Years 1976-83, Vol I,[7] and Part I to Annex G to the JSOP   76-83).[8]  Numerous requirements for special or modified MC&G products or services were also submitted to DMA during the reporting period.  The following are typical of requests submitted:

⬤ Air Weather Service Geodetic Support:  The Air Weather Service identified a newly designed weather facsimile chart requirement which was validated and forwarded to the DMA for production programming.  The new charts are in support of the continuing operations of the Air Force Global Weather Central.

⬤ Continental Operations Range (COR):  In response to a request by the Tactical Fighter Weapons Center, a requirement was submitted to DMA to perform first

order geodetic surveys for the test sites in Continental Operations Range (COR), Nerth Range. This request was in support of an electronic warfare point test EWJT Phase II scheduled for August 1974. In addition, requirements associated with COR near-term FY 75 phase implementation and mid-term FY 76-77 development were addressed. [9]

USAF Geodetic and Geophysical Development Group II

In 1972, Major General Keegan created the USAF Geodetic and Geophysical Development Group II (C&CDGII) which was tasked to provide a technical assessment of the Geodetic and Geophysical (G&G) deficiencies associated with the advanced ICBM. In November 1973, upon retirement of Mr. Marcus Rosenbaum AFIS/INTB, as Chairman of the G&GDGII (and ultimately from government service, Major General Keegan appointed Mr. H. Leroy Kuykendall, DMA Aerospace Center as Interim Chairman. [10] Through the efforts of Mr. Kuykendall and the G&GDGII, significant advances have been accomplished toward reducing the G&G portion of the ICBM system CEP ▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮ In a draft report submitted with a DMAAC letter, 28 June 1974, the G&GDGII also stated that a high degree of confidence exists that the G&G portion of the total CEP can be reduced ▮▮▮▮▮▮ for the improved MMIII or advanced ICBM. [11]

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Military Geodesy Coordinating Committee

The Military Geodesy Coordinating Committee (MGCC), organized by AF in AFIS/INTB in December 1965, was disbanded in December 1973. The MGCC was originally established to provide a forum for the close coordination of all Air Force geodetic activities. In July 1972, the major portion of the USAF geodetic capabilities were transferred to the Defense Mapping Agency (DMA). Coordination of Air Force geodetic support has since been accomplished through personal contacts and correspondence, and through the existing G&GDGII for technical support.[12]

Photogrammetric Point Positioning Data Base Course

An interest in developing instructional training courses at Mather AFB by the 323 FTWG (ATC) on the use of photogrammetric point positioning data bases was appropriately initiated by AFIS/INTB. The rapid development and use of photogrammetric data bases during the Vietnam conflict did not allow adequate or widespread understanding within the Air Force. However, because of the success afforded by their use, the Air Force is now well committed to their continued use for all accurate point measurements in support of SIOP, Offset Aiming Points (OAP), All-Weather Air Delivery System (AWADS),

and of new technology such as DA ELTIFE. Because the
instruments derived from joint operational data bases
primarily supports all-weather night operations, and
because they generally support multicrew aircraft, the
crewmembers most often involved in their use is the
navigator, navigator-bombardier, and weapons system
officer. All are trained at Mather AFB. After initial
discussions, the 323 FTWG requested appropriate briefings
be offered to their instructors to provide the background
from which to develop a training course.[13]

Accuracy Requirements for 1:50,000 Scale Maps

■ In support of recommendations by the Defense Mapping
Agency (DMA) to the JCS, AFIS/INTB conducted a survey
of air commands in February 1973 to determine the Air
Force's accuracy requirements for 1:50,000 scale maps.
The results of the survey reflected the most stringent
Air Force vertical requirement as 10 meters. The DMA
had recommended that the JCS previously 1967 approved
JCS vertical accuracy standard of 5-10 meters be changed
to 10 meters. The Air Force confirmed the DMA recommenda-
tion was in accord with the Air Force requirement.

Special Projects

■ During the reporting period, personnel of the Target
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Special Projects

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...ects. Prominent among these was AFIS INT's support to the Military Airlift ...... during the Arab-Israeli war.

AFIS INT support to MILITARY PASS: On 13 October 1973, at the request of the Military Airlift Command, AFIS INT dispatched three teams of two personnel each to Dover AFB, McGuire AFB, and Charleston AFB to brief MAC crews flying resupply missions into Israeli airfields. Using Contingency Planning Graphics (CPGs) and the Automated Air Facilities Installation File AAFIF), AFIS/INT team members briefed a total of eighty MAC crews over a six-day period.

At the request of Colonel Gibson, MAC/DI, one AFIS/INT briefing team was reassigned to Lajes AB, Azores, as all Israeli bound aircraft stopped over there prior to their final run into Israel.

Additionally, CPGs and AAFIF printouts covering the Middle East, Ethiopia, and the Sudan were provided, via DMA, to USAFE in support of USAFE contingency planning/ operations.

INTELLIGENCE RESEARCH

ORGANIZATION AND MISSION

The Intelligence Research Division (AFIS/INI), located at the National Security Agency (NSA) at Ft Meade, Maryland was organizationally part of the 7600th Air Intelligence Group, Air Force Intelligence Service (AFIS). 14   Upon realignment

of and during December 197_, operational control was trans-
ferred from the Director of Intelligence Applications
AF_A to the Director of Operations Intelligence AC S IN?
The office designator became INI nice INR.

In the primary mission of the Intelligence Research
Division remained the same; i.e., INI researched, compiled,
and evaluated aerospace-related signals intelligence SIGINT
information to determine capabilities, intentions, and trends
of foreign aerospace forces; represented the Commander, AFIS,
at the National Security Agency; supported the Air Staff,
Air Commands, Defense Intelligence Agency, and other
activities, as authorized. The Division responded to queries
and requests, particularly, in regard to situations and
developments which involved indications and warning informa-
tion, alerts, and related areas of USAF interest.

In addition, the Division acted as central point of
contact for all USAF personnel conducting official visits to
the National Security Agency. Visits were facilitated by
assuring that clearances were passed, proper contacts were
arranged, and visitors were made aware of pertinent
ACS/I policies regarding the SIGINT information of the
USAF program to be discussed.

While the primary mission remained unchanged, several
factors, including a physical move by the Division and
the continuing decrement of personnel, prompted a major

...ssion press .ne.'t. and ...ans ..re .c.e.e.. to re..l.n the Division's m.ss.on, effective 1 July 1974.

🞄 On 5 Apr.l 1974, the Division, along w.th the Army and Navy Military Departmental Activities, moved out of the NSA Operations Building at Ft Meade to the annex at Baltimore-Washington International Airport (BWI III). This move, which would degrade the quality of support available, was protested by Major General George J. Keegan, Jr., Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, in a letter[15] to Lieutenant General Lew Allen, Jr., Director, NSA/Chief, CSS. In reply,[16] General Allen expressed his regret in taking this action and indicated that long-range plans called for the relocation of all elements from FANX to the Ft Meade Complex, dependent upon the outcome of the FY 75/76 Military Construction Programs.

🞄 The continuing decrement of authorized personnel was making it difficult for the Division to accomplish all aspects of its mission as thoroughly as had been done previously. INO queried Major Commands, field activities, and the AF/IN Directorates for their comments or suggestions on redirect-ing INI's mission.[17] The main theme that emerged was that INI's unique capabilities should be focused toward producing in-depth studies on air-related subjects.

🞄 The results of the mission reassessment and recommendations for change were presented to the ACS/I. Upon General Keegan's

approval, recipients of [blank] documents were notified of the
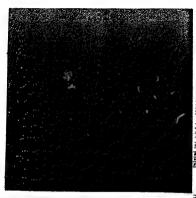changes to be made effective 1 June 1974.[8]

## FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIVISION FTD LIAISON OFFICE

The FTD Liaison Office (FTDLO) is collocated with
AFIS INI, in Building III, at Friendship Annex, near the
Baltimore-Washington International Airport. The FTDLO
functions as the point of contact for the continuing
exchange of Electronic Intelligence (ELINT) and Telemetry
Intelligence (TELINT) tapes and other associated data infor-
mation between NSA and FTD. Policy guidance for the ELINT
activities is found in an ELINT Terms of Reference Agree-
ment between the NSA and Air Force Systems Command (AFSC)
promulgated in September 1952. Data support matters per-
taining to Communication Intelligence (COMINT), such as
FTD requests for COMINT information, are processed primarily
by AFIS/INI.

As a result of the physical functional transfer of a
variety of NSA functions to the Friendship Annex, the FTDLO
had to establish liaison points both in the NSA Headquarters
Building and in the AFIS/INI operational areas to provide
the necessary support for the ELINT, TELINT, and COMINT
support requirements.

The Division produced, published, mailed, and/or dispatched by message, the weekly SIGINT Aerospace Weapons Summary (SAWS M) and the Semiweekly SIGINT Highlights report (ASH), ROUND P and Aerospace Intelligence Report (AIR), Monday through Friday. [19] As a result of the mission redirection noted above, recipients of the ASH, ROUNDUP, and AIR were informed, on 8 April 1974, that by direction of the ACS/I, these reports would be discontinued on 30 June 1974. A new report called the SIGINT Aerospace Summary (SAS) would be produced aperiodically, as required.

Other continuing requirements fulfilled were responses to queries, one-time requests, and tasking for research and analysis involving aerospace-related SIGINT information in accordance with DIAM 58-2 and providing SIGINT support and technical backup as required for USAF inputs to National Intelligence estimates, Air Staff studies, and support to USAF members of committees and sub-committees of USIB, [20] DIA, and other working groups.

## STRATEGIC BRANCH ACTIVITIES

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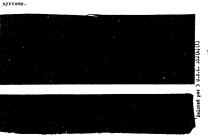
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Aperiodic ASH reports were issued on Soviet bomber
development programs, particularly the variable-geometry-wing
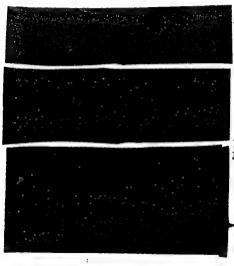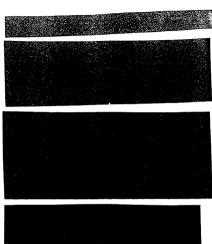BACKFIRE.

Analysis and evaluation of the strategic forces weapons, manufacture, design, research, development, and testing continued within the Section. Also included was the publication of a variety of analytical reports providing extensive detailed analysis of different aspects of these weapons systems.
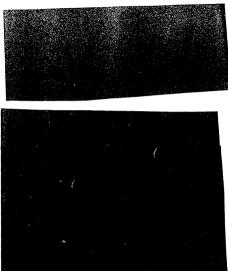
An INIA analyst represented the Air Force on the Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Command and Control Working Group. Appropriate analysts regularly attended a number of command and control sub-working groups which concentrate on specific areas of command and control analysis.
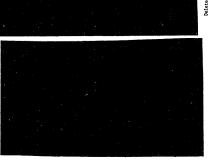
The Chief of the Naval/ASW Section served as the AF/IN representative on the USIB Subcommittee on Shipbuilding of the Economic Intelligence Committee. He and other analysts represented the Air Force at the Tripartite CANUKUS Soviet Maritime Intelligence Conference held in Suitland, Maryland, 10-14 June 1974.

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Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

One need long noted by INI analysts was for comprehensive, all-source compilations of data on Middle East air and air defense forces. Two countries of high priority were covered--Egypt and Syria.

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CONTENTS

2. "Military Construction Appropriations for 1975" Hearings before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations - House of Representatives, Ninety-Third Congress, May 14, PP 845-851.

3. Ltr ▮▮, AFIS INT to AFIS/INO, Subject: Trip Report, 20 May 1974.

4. Ltr ▮▮, AFIS/INT to AFIS/INO, Subject: Trip Report, 21 Aug 1974.

6. AF/IN History, FY 1973.

7. JCS Document ▮▮, JSOP Volume I, Military Strategy and Force Planning Guidance (SM-215-73)

8. JCS Document ▮▮, 4 May 1973, Part I to Annex G, JSOP, MC&G Objectives and Priorities SM-314-73, 29 June 1973..

9. Ltr ▮▮, AF/INA to DMA, Subject: Continental Operations Range, North Range Survey Requirement, 8 Jan 1974.

10. Ltr ▮▮, AF/IN to Members of the USAF G&GDGII, Subject: Appointment of Interim Chairman, USAF G&GDGII, 9 November 1973.

11. Ltr ▮▮, DMAAC to HQ USAF AFIS/INTB, Subject: Geodetic and Geophysical Development Group II, 28 June 1974.

12. Msg ▮▮, CSAF to CINCSAC, SAMCO, AFSC, AFCRL, SAMTEC and DMAAC, Subject: USAF Military Geodesy Coordinating Committee, 13 Mar 1974.

13. Msg ▮▮, CSAF to DMA, Subject: Precise Point Positioning Data Bases.

14. The 7600th Air Intelligence Group was scheduled to be deactivated on 1 July 1974 with INI becoming an operating location (OL) of the AFIS.

15. Ltr ▮▮, ACS/I to Director, NSA/Chief, CSS, Subject: Proposed AFIS/INR Relocation ▮▮, 23 December 1974. ▮▮

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Ltr, Dtr █, Director ASI █ █ █ █ to AFIS I, Subject: Processa...
█ In the Preparation of █ 13 Ja █ Mar. 1974 █

█ Msg █, ASST SAF INT to USAF... Subject: AFIS INR
... █ █ INT 02 Feb 74 █

3. See below, REQUIREMENTS.

4. The Sunday ASR was substantiated in 27 Mar 74.

... See below, STRATEGIC BRANCH and TACTICAL AND DEFENSIVE BRA...
for details.

21. SAWSUM 74-0█ █, 5 Feb 74; SAWSUM 74-█ █, 30 Set
74.

22. Ltr and Atch, Study █ INR to INA, Subject: Request for
Intelligence Support, 12 Sep 73.

23. Special Report 74-9█ █, 24 Jan 74.

24. Special Report 76-0█ █, 1 Jul 74.

25. Special Report 74-0█ █, 26 Feb 74.

26. Ltr and Atch, Study █ INR to AFIS/DO and INA, 13 No █.

27. Special Report 74-1█ █, 2 Apr 74.

28. Special Report 74-0█ █, 14 May 74.

29. SAWSUM 73-3█ █, 14 Aug 73.

30. SAWSUM 73-4█ █, 19 Sep 73.

31. SAWSUM 74-█ █, 12 Feb 74.

32. Ltr █ INR to INA, INC, INA, 9 Nov 73.

33. Special Study █ INT to ACS I, 13 Dec 7█ █.

34. SAWSUM 73-93A █ █, 25 Sep 73.

A B S T R A C T

Chapter III - Security and Communications Management

███ This chapter describes the systems support activi-
ties undertaken to insure satisfaction of USAF require-
ments in the compartmented intelligence and intelligence
communications areas

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(U) As a result of the reorganization discussed in Chapter I, the Security Management Division became the Directorate, Security and Communications Management (AFIS/INS). The Directorate, Security and Communications Management continued to be responsible to the Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence (ACS/I) and the Commander, Air Force Intelligence Service, for establishing and promulgating procedures to administer the USAF Special Intelligence (SI) and Special Activities Office (SAO) security programs and processing personnel clearances associated with these programs. Also, because of the reorganization, the Collateral Security Division (INSA) and the Communications Division (INSE) were formed to be the part of the Directorate, Security and Communications Management. The Directorate (INS) then became responsible to the ACS/I and the Commander AFIS for all collateral security matters within departmental intelligence as well as for intelligence communications policy and procedures for the Air Force.

The Directorate (INS) continued to operate the AF Special Security Office (AFSSO) and the Special Activities Office (SAO). Also, INS retained the responsibility to

formulate and promulgate AF policy and procedures on certain
disclosure matters consistent with approved National Dis-
closure Policy.

## COLLATERAL SECURITY

⬛ The Collateral Security Division (AFIS/INSA) was formed
on 8 April 1974 as a result of a major reorganization of the
ACS/Intelligence (AF/IN) and the Air Force Intelligence Service
(AFIS). The responsibilities and functions of the Division
had previously been assigned to the Administrative Support
Branch (AF/INVEA). Four positions were authorized: two
military (1 officer, 1 enlisted) and two civilian. The new
Division functioned in direct support of AF/IN and AFIS
activities in the following areas: Processing requests to
release classified information to contractors; performing
Security Program Management functions; Special Documents
Control; processing contractor visits; and processing security
review actions for the Secretary of the Air Force, Office of
Information (SAF/OI).

### Release to Contractors

⬛ The Division was the office of primary responsibility
for the Air Force for releasing classified intelligence
material to U.S. contractors. For this period, six release
actions were processed and approved. Efforts were initiated
to try to reduce the processing and handling time normally

required for these actions. The Division focused on assert-
ing proper control and follow-up for suspenses to
AF IN-AFIS Directorates which evaluated and validated these
release actions. By the end of this reporting period, some
improvement was achieved.

## Information Security Program

The Division was the AF/IN and AFIS office of respon-
sibility for collateral security matters defined in DOD Directive
5200.1R, Information Security Program Regulation, and AFR
205-1. The Division served as the point of contact between
AF IN and AFIS activities and the 1483d Security Police
and AF/IGSP for various security matters including security
incidents. There was one reported AFIS administrative
security deviation during this reporting period. A manage-
ment improvement action was completed resulting in increased
efficiency in processing security clearances for new civilian
personnel.

## Serial Documents Control

The Division served as the headquarters primary control
office and entry point for collateral Top Secret, International
Pact Organization, SIOP, SIOP-ESI, RODCA, and special category
material. Three primary control offices and thirteen sub-
accounts continued to support this function for all AF/IN and
AFIS activities. A management improvement was instituted in

This area when AF/INYS established a separate AAFCOS
account for a special SPECIAL series which resulted in a
savings of handling time and increased administrative effi-
ciency.

## PERSONNEL SECURITY

During this period, most of the Personnel Security
Division AFIS/INSB workload continued to be allocated
to the adjudication of the personnel Security Program and
maintenance of the compartmented intelligence access program
through the control of the billet structure. The workload
of the division increased tremendously during this period
due to the required security support of the Air Force Reserve
Program.

■ The Management Division AFIS/INSC) continued to perform
its prime function of providing support, guidance, and
supervision to USAF activities on matters involving Special
Intelligence SI) and Special Activities Office (SAO)
compartmented intelligence systems and procedures.

## Publications Management/Review

■ USAFINTELs and Related Publications. The Management
Division continued to extend and improve the quality of
USAF Intelligence (USAFINTEL specialized air intelligence
publications during this reporting period. Issued according
to AFR 8-3,[1] these publications are used to communicate
aerospace intelligence and intelligence policies and pro-
cedures which, because of their sensitive content, cannot
be included in an Air Force standard publication. The
Management Division is responsible for six USAFINTELs pro-
duced and distributed through the Air Force Special Security
Office  AFSSO) system (see description in AFR 200-7[2] ) or
through other compartmented intelligence systems. Additionally,
the Management Division is responsible for the administrative
review of USAFINTEL publications produced by other AF/IN or
AFIS elements.

Additionally, the Management Division issued a completely revised edition of USAFINTEL 201-6, Special Intelligence Classification Guide, on 4 February 1974. A total revision, as opposed to page changes, was necessary in order to implement new downgrading and declassification instructions/markings prescribed by DOD 5200.1R AFR 205-1, Information Security Program Regulations. These instructions markings were required on over 75 per cent of the foreign edition of USAFINTEL 201-6. Additionally, the revision included updated COMINT and other classification guidance made necessary by policy changes and other qualifying factors in the previous guidance contained in USAFINTEL 201-6.

The Management Division also issued a complete revision of USAFINTEL 201-4 title classified on 17 November 1973. This publication establishes uniform Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, HQ USAF, policy on the security, use, and dissemination of certain Special Activities Office SAO

information. The revision better defined SA. managerial
responsibilites; updated SAO accounting, control, courier,
transmission, and destruction procedures; clarified personnel
security standards; revised rules for obtaining accredita-
tion and reaccreditation; amended rules for disposing of
SAO documentation; and made other significant changes through-
out the directive.

## Security/Support Activities

**Security Incidents.** Forty-three security violations
or incidents were reported and processed during FY 1974. Of
this total, 33 pertained to violations/incidents involving
SI material and 10 involved SAO material. This total of
43 reflects an increase of 11 from the 32 processed
during FY 1973.

**Duty and Travel Restrictions.** A total of 68 requests
for waiver of duty and travel restrictions imposed on Air
Force personnel were processed during FY 1974. This total
represents a decrease of 77 from the FY 1973 total of 145.
This decrease is attributed to the fact that travel to
West Berlin by approved means through or over East Germany
no longer requires travel waiver.

■ **Congressional Inquiries**. During this period, the
Management Division responded to 10 Congressional inquiries.
Eight of these were concerned with the reasons for denial
of Special Security Investigation Requirement (SSIR) eligi-
bility. Of the other two, one involved an airman who was
apprehensive of his ability to live up to his assigned
security responsibilities. The remaining case concerned
an alleged denial of SSIP access in 1962. This case required
extensive research of obsolete files and was generally
inconclusive, although the individual's service record con-
tains no indication that his loyalty was ever questioned
and shows that he held a Top Secret clearance.

■ **Physical Security**. Accreditation, reaccreditations
were issued to 38 new and/or existing SI SAO facilities
including 11 Air Force Special Security Offices  AFSSOs ,
five Secure Vault Areas (SVAs), two Special Industrial
Security Offices (SISOs), and 20 Sub-areas. Accredita-
tions were withdrawn from 12 facilities that no longer
required SI/SAO operations, including four AFFSOs and
eight Sub-areas.

■ Establishment of an AFSSO at 21AF. In October 1973, the concept to establish an Air Force Special Security Office AFSSO at Headquarters 21st Air Force MAC, McGuire AFB, New Jersey, was approved by the Defense Intelligence Agency DIA. The establishment of AFSSO 21AF will provide SI data that will enhance the timeliness and economy of 21st Air Force operations in support of national and service tasking under conditions which include civil disturbance, cold war, limited war, general war, and post-attack airlift support. An Emergency Reaction AFSSO ERAFSSO was established at McGuire AFB, N.J., on 16 October 1973. The ERAFSSO unit was required to provide necessary Special Intelligence SI support to 21st Air Force during the Middle East crisis and will be utilized until the establishment of the permanent AFSSO facility. As of 30 June 1973, the accreditation of 21st Air Force was nearing finalization.

■ Establishment of a New SI SAO Facility at the Foreign Technology Division (FTD). A staff assistance visit was made to FTD in October 1973 to provide physical security guidance and discuss new FTD SI/SAO facilities currently under construction and/or programmed to be built over the next 3 years. A new building is currently being constructed under the Military Construction Program (MCP) for FY 1973. This facility will contain 77,000 square feet, of which 50,000 square feet will be accredited for SI/SAO. Additional major construction is programmed for FY 1974, FY 1975, and

FY 1976. This facility, which is a continuation of MCP FY
1973, will provide an additional 200,000 square feet of
floor space, the majority of which will be SI/SAO accredited.
FTD plans to relocate a number of functions presently
operating in outlying vaulted areas into the new facilities.
This consolidation is programmed to begin upon completion
of the MCP FY 1973 phase of the construction. As of 30 June
1974, MCP FY 1973 was nearing completion and alarm protec-
tion devices had been installed.

🔲 Armed Forces Air Intelligence Training Center (AFAITC).
The modification to the AFAITC facility to allow the use
of SI/SAO information in the curricula, which was reported
in the 1 July 1972 to 30 June 1973 AFIS History, has been
completed and is operational.

Special Actions

🔲 Support For The INS-IGHT. As in the past, the Manage-
ment Division continued to provide the bulk of the items for
the INS-IGHT--the Compartmented Intelligence Newsletter. Two
issues of this timely and informal publication were published
during this reporting period. These issues, published on
10 December 1973 and 1 April 1974, contained a total of 21
items of general interest to the compartmented intelligence
community which were authored by Management Division personnel.
Comment from worldwide recipients reflected enthusiastic
appreciation for the INS-IGHT and its quality and scope.

🔳 United States Air Force Security Service (USAFSS).
A staff assistance visit to HQ USAFSS, Kelly AFB, Texas,
was performed by AFIS/INS personnel during the period
15 through 27 February 1974. Marked improvement was noted
in the physical, administrative, and personnel aspects of
the USAFSS compartmented intelligence security program
since the 1973 staff assistance visit. The AFIS/INS trip
report[4] forwarded to USAFSS noted that a few additional
matters required attention. These matters were discussed
with responsible USAFSS personnel during the visit. When
recommendations pertinent to these matters, as outlined
in the staff visit report, are implemented, USAFSS should
achieve the ideal in compartmented security.

🔳 Special Industrial Security Office (SISO) General
Electric Company, Space Science Lab, Valley Forge Space
Center, Pennsylvania. At the request of the Air Force
Systems Command (AFSC), two representatives of the Manage-
ment Division performed an inspection of the SISO General
Electric Company on 7 and 8 August 1973. Management of
compartmented intelligence physical, personnel, and admin-
istrative security functions were reviewed and inspected.
Overall, these functions were found to be managed in an
effective manner with no major discrepancies noted. However,
several minor findings were noted in the inspection report[5]
which required corrective action and processing according to
USAFINTELs 201-1 and 201-4.

AFSSO Orientation/Training Program. During this period, Management Division personnel conducted four AF Orientation/Training Programs for personnel destined to man worldwide AFSSO positions. Held during July, August, and December 1973, and again in May 1974, participants received a detailed briefing on all phases of compartmented intelligence personnel, physical, administrative, and related matters. The Management Division portion of the AFIS/INS sponsored course featured an examination of existing and past regulatory background, philosophy discussion and instructions on basic COMINT/SAO security, practical exercise sessions on physical security and sanitization, and visits to Air and Defense Intelligence Agency counterparts.

Discharge Separation "For Cause." Twenty-six requests for court-martial/administrative discharge authority were processed under provisions of Secretary of the Air Force, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Personnel, (Admin) SAF MS memorandum, 11 June 1973. Fourteen cases involved authority to initiate court-martial proceedings and twelve, an administrative separation. Three cases involved officers; the remaining 23 dealt with enlisted personnel. The majority involved USAFSS personnel (court-martial - 13, administrative - 4). Other commands initiated requests for court-martial/administrative discharge authority, respectively, as indicated: AFCS - 1/3; SAC and CONAD -

each 1/2; USAFE - 0/1. One case requiring SAF considera-
tion was processed via Staff Summary Sheet to SAF/MR
for final determination.

■ Committees and Working Group Activities. The Manage-
ment Division continued to represent the ACS/Intelligence
on the United States Intelligence Board (USIB) Security
Committee (SECOM). In addition to the monthly SECOM
meetings, the Management Division participated in various
ad hoc sub-committees and working groups examining such
areas as duty and travel restrictions and the dissemination
and handling of national intelligence estimates.

■ Staff Assistance Visits. During FY 1974, the Manage-
ment Division participated in Directorate staff assistance
visits to various major command headquarters. During these
visits, physical, administrative, and personnel security
practices were reviewed and various local problems discussed
and resolved where possible. Following is a list of those
trips performed: HQ USAFE (10-19 October .973 , HQ MAC
(17 January 1974), HQ PACAF (18-22 January 1974), HQ
USAFSS (24 February-1 March 1974), HQ TAC  22-24 April
1974), and HQ AFCS (10-12 June 1974).

### AIR FORCE SPECIAL SECURITY OFFICE

■ The Air Force Special Security Office (AFSSO), AFIS/INSD,
provided Special Intelligence (SI) and Special Activities

Office (SAO) hardcopy document and message control and distribution support to the Air Staff. In addition, AFSSO USAF conducted security inspections of SI/SAO accredited areas; prepared SI/SAO secure area accreditation requests; provided SI/SAO security guidance to the Air Staff; and processed general officer privacy communications. The AFSSO operated an around-the-clock terminal in the Defense Special Security Communications System (DSSCS), a communications system designed solely for electrical transmission of SI/SAO messages.

█ On two occasions, the AFSSO dispatched teams TDY to support Commander's Conferences. The conference support was successful in each instance.

⁎ a. A team of two officers and one NCO departed Washington, DC for seven days' TDY to provide special security support to the USAF Commander's Conference (CORONA HIGH) from 16-22 September 1973, at the Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

b. A team of two officers departed Washington, DC, for seven days' TDY to provide special security support for the USAF Commander's Conference CORONA RANGE from 11-17 March 1974, at Patrick AFB, Florida.

█ The AFSSO USAF rendered 55 support actions to senior Air Staff and DOD officials while they were TDY from the Washington DC area.

█ Computerized listings, serialized and subjective, for electrical product requirements were initiated in December

1973. This improved method has reduced the time required to reproduce and update requirements for electrical products.

Defense Communications Agency DCA developed an OPLAN during this period which established procedures for the operations of backup communications facilities in the event of complete station outage due to circuit problems or power failure. In accordance with this plan, AFSSO USAF was established as the Phase I alternate route terminal for SSO DIA. Additionally, the AFSSO USAF was designated as the Phase II alternate route terminal for AFSSO Air University, AFSSO Military Airlift Command, and AFSSO Air Force Communication Service.

A favorable communication was received from AFIS/INS, dated 29 July 1974. This communication commended the AFSSO USAF Communications Center for its near error-free performance during the period January-June 1974. This correspondence is quoted in part: "For the six-month period ending 30 June 1974, and among 11 Fort Detrick ASF tributary stations in the same class, AFSSO USAF Communications Center had the lowest CIM rate. Although ZERO DEFECTS is our goal, we are proud of our No. 1 standing in the local area and want to point out the tremendous job our 16 enlisted communicators are doing."

In March 1974, AFSSO Air Force designed an informal flip-chart briefing which covers extensively the administrative handling and control of SI/SAO material. This briefing

provides a detailed explanation of markings and receipting procedures, records management, classification guidance, and philosophy of control for all the various categories and formats of SI/SAO material. This brief is presented to small groups of administrative personnel, action officers, and other interested parties and has proven itself a successful education tool.

■ Significant administrative accomplishments of AFSSO USAF were as follows:

a.  Incoming Messages Processed - ,98,888

b.  Reproduction and Distribution of
    Incoming Messages - 605,609

c.  Hardcopy Documents Processed - 252,915

d.  Outgoing Messages - 6,834

e.  Inspections of Accredited Areas - 34

f.  Personnel Briefed Debriefed - 248 413

g.  Security Violations Investigated - 19

h.  Areas Accredited Removed from Accreditation - 5 1

COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS

■ On 8 April 1974, the Communications Systems Branch (AFIS/INYC) became part of the Directorate of Security and Communications Management, AFIS/INS. The branch became a division, and the name and office symbol were changed to the Communications Division (AFIS/INSE). The Communications Division continued to function as a manager of intelligence communications requirements for intelligence activities.

The Communications Division conducted an OSD directed General Defense Intelligence Program (GDIP) manpower reduction effort; planned and monitored the installation of a secure digital air-to-ground communications link between COBRA BALL and Shemya AS, Alaska; participated in the planning for consolidation of AF/IN grey phone system with DIA's new secure grey switch; monitored and provided direction to USAFSS for possible deployment of an Emergency Reaction Air Force Special Security Office (ERAFSSO) to the Mid-East; provided direction in deploying an ERAFSSO for 21st Air Force MAC at McGuire AFB, New Jersey, during the October 1973 Mid-East Crisis; prepared the Air Force portion of a General Defense Intelligence Telecommunications Requirements and capabilities document; participated in the planning for a secure high-speed communications link between the COBRA DANE facility at Shemya AS, Alaska, and the Foreign Technology Division at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio; provided guidance on the communications support for USEUCOM Analysts' Intelligence Display and Exploitation System (ELCOM AIDES ; participated in re-writing AFNAG 1-C, chapter 5, Criterions for Installing Secure Voice Equipment in Fixed Facilities; and conducted a study which resulted in the retention of the 7602nd Air Intelligence Group Telecommunications Center at Ft Belvoir, Virginia; and studied the consolidation of the AFSSO telecommunications centers at Lindsey AS and Schierstein, Germany.

General Defense Intelligence Program (GDIP)

Manpower Reduction for Program Elements

On 29 August 1973, the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) initiated a reduction exercise based on Deputy Secretary of Defense letter of 13 July 1973. This exercise had a target of 25% reduction of GDIP manpower resources. The Defense Special Security System Program Element 31028F and the Intelligence Communications Program Element 31056F were forced to absorb this 25% reduction. This reduction will be accomplished by FY 78.

Emergency Reaction Air Force Special Security Office (ERAFSSO) on Standby for Possible Deployment to Mid-East

On 6 October 1973, an immediate request from CINCUSAFE/IN was received for an ERAFSSO from European assets to be placed on stand-by for deployment to the Mid-East. The CINCUSAFE request was validated, and HQ USAFSS was advised to take necessary action to provide the ERAFSSO. Within 72 hours, HQ USAFSS confirmed that an ERAFSSO from the 6911 Security Squadron (Rhein-Main AB, Germany) was ready for deployment.
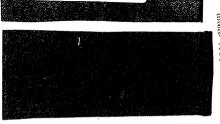
Emergency Reaction Air Force Special Security Office (ERAFSSO) for 21st Air Force (MAC), McGuire AFB, New Jersey

HQ MAC requested an ERAFSSO on 12 October

1973 for 21st Air Force at the earliest possible time due
to the Mid-East crisis. The HQ MAC request was validated
and coordinated with HQ USAFSS to provide the support. The
21st Air Force provided airlift support for USAFSS personnel
and communications van from Kelly AFB, Texas, to McGuire AFB,
New Jersey, on 16 October 1973. Hq MAC advised on 17 October
1973 that the ERAFSSO was operational.

On 23 October 1973, HQ MAC determined that the
intelligence communications support being provided by the ERAFSSO
would be required on a permanent basis for MAC's mission in
the Mid-East and European areas. The requirement for a per-
manent AFSSO facility was approved. The AFSSO facility was
constructed and activated in FY 1/75.

### COBRA BALL SHEMYA

Secure Digital Communications Link



Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

COBRA DANE Communications

AFCS prepared a Communications Implementation Plan (CEIP) to support the COBRA DANE Program. Communications will consist of a full duplex communications link between the COBRA DANE facility at Shemya AFB, Alaska, and FTD at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. The communications link will support the simultaneous transmissions of secure 2400 BPS computer data and 150 BPS teletype traffic. Additionally, a high-speed data circuit and a teletype capability will be provided between FTD and CIA. These communication links will be used to process data collected by the COBRA DANE radar. Presently, a 75 Baud dedicated analyst circuit between FTD and Shemya exists. This facility is planned for operation in FY 1/76.

AF/IN and DIA Secure Voice Network Consolidation

● On 17 July 1973, Defense Intelligence Agency proposed a
plan to upgrade the DIA portion of the NSA Secure Telephone
System. This plan included the possible integration of
the AF/IN secure voice network with the DIA portion of the
NSA Secure Telephone System.

████████ DIA plans to replace their current switch with a
Stromberg Carlson 400/800 ESS initially configured for 200
lines and 12 trunks with expansion capabity of 24 trunks.
Benefits of integrations with DIA would provide:

    a.  More trunk availability to the NSA switch to reduce
the busy conditions between AF/IN subscribers and offices
outside AF/IN.

    b.  Calls to DIA offices would not traverse the NSA switch
on Nebraska Avenue.

    c.  Less operational maintenance expense in AF/IN equipment
and leased lines.

● A feasibility study was submitted by DIA to AF/PRCX to
investigate the possibility of establishing an interservice
support agreement which would provide for installation and
maintenance support of the new system by the Air Force.

● Any future planning for this possible integration is
pending results of the feasibility study by AF/PRCX.

Revision of AFNAG-1C to USAFINTEL 201-7

▓▓▓▓▓▓ The National Security Agency has given military
departments authority to upgrade the AUTOSEVOCOM systems to
the SAO level on a selective basis. Additionally, each military
Department acts as certifying authority on all SI/SAO certifi-
cations of switches/secords and terminals. The
National Security Agency has acted as approving/disapproving
authority on all switch/secord certification requests.
On 29 April 1974, AFIS/INSE and USAPSS/SRE revised portions
of AFNAG-1C to reflect present criterions for certifying
switches/secords and terminals for SI/SAO level information.
These new procedures were also incorporated in the revised
USAFINTEL 201-7 and disseminated to all AFSSOs and Air Force
operated SSOs.

7602 Air Intelligence Group Telecommunications Center

▓▓▓▓▓▓ In December 1973, AF/PRCO requested we consider
alternate ways to provide telecommunications support to the
7602 Air Intelligence Group, Ft. Belvoir, Virginia. The
request was initiated in the interest of economy and in con-
sonance with DOD-wide efforts to consolidate telecommunications
centers located in close proximities to each other. AF/PRCO
recommended that the 7602 Telecommunications Center (7602 TCC)
be closed, and communications support for the group be pro-
vided by the Army operated Telecommunications Center (TCC) at
Ft. Belvoir. However, our study of the alternatives concluded
that:

a.  Continued operation of the 7602 TCC is essential to the successful accomplishment of the mission of the 7602 AINTELGP.

b.  Consolidation with the U.S. Army TCC would result in a net increase of DOD manpower spaces with no cost savings realized. We recommended to AF/PRCO that the 7602 TCC be continued operationally, and advised that no cost savings will be realized by consolidating with the U.S. Army TCC.  AF/PRCO concurred with our recommendation.

USEUCOM Analysts' Intelligence Display and Exploitation
System (EUCOM AIDES)

▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓  To improve automated systems to provide increased support to USCINCEUR Indications and Warning (I&W) functions and general intelligence automatic data processing, .SCINCEUR has developed the USEUCOM Analysts' Intelligence Display and Exploitation System (EUCOM AIDES).  This project will use an on-line near real-time computer assisted interactive support system, inter-netting all theater intelligence production sites.  The system will extend throughout the European theater connecting intelligence functions at the following Major Commands and organizational elements of the U.S. European Command:

a.  HQ USEUCOM

b.  HQ USAREUR

c.  HQ USAFE

d.  HQ USNAVEUR

      e.  European Defense Analysis Center (EUDAC)

      f.  497th Reconnaissance Technical Group (RTD)

⬤  On 9 November 1973, DIA provided guidance and delineated management responsibilities during development and implementation of EUCOM AIDES. This office has provided telecommunications planning and programming support for the HQ USAFE telecommunications requirements in conjunction with AFIS/IND. This program should be operational by FY 76.

<center>General Defense Intelligence<br>Telecommunications Requirements (GDITR)</center>

⬤  The DIA tasked commanders of the unified and specified commands and the military department chiefs to submit information to DIA for the preparation of consolidated intelligence telecommunications requirements and capabilities document. The document included all identifiable or predictable GDIP and Special Reconnaissance Vehicle (SRV) telecommunications requirements for the support of GDIP/SRV activities from the present through 1984. This office prepared the Air Force portion of this document for submission by the Chief of Staff, HQ USAF, to DIA.

<center>Intelligence Communications Support to the<br>European Data Analysis Center (EUDAC)</center>

▇▇▇▇▇▇▇▇  The EUDAC receives Special Intelligence (SI)

and CREEK RIB communications support from the HQ USAFE Air
Force Special Security Office (AFSSO USAFER), Lindsey AS,
Germany. This service is being performed on a temporary basis,
pending the relocation of ELDAC to HQ USEUCOM. Action is under-
way to install a high-speed data circuit to support the mission
of EUDAC. The data circuit is scheduled to be installed dur-
ing FY 4/75. This action will provide automatic transmission
of CREEK RIB data to EUDAC from AFSSO USAFER, Lindsey AS,
Germany.

AFSSO Communications Consolidation, Lindsey AS,
and Schierstein, Germany

## FOOTNOTES

1. AFR 8-3 ▓▓, Subject: SAF Intelligence USAFINTEL
Specialized Publications, 12 Oct 71.

2. AFR 200-7 ▓▓, Subject: Air Force Special Security
Office System ▓▓ 10 Nov 71.

3. Change 3, USAFINTEL 201-▓, ▓▓▓▓▓▓▓ Subject: The
Security, Use, and Dissemination of Communications
Intelligence COMINT ▓▓ 10 Sep 73.

4. Ltr ▓▓▓▓▓▓ AF/IN to USAFSS/CC, Subject: Annual
AF/INS Staff Visit ▓▓ 15 Mar 74.

5. Ltr ▓▓▓▓, AF/INS AFIS INSC) to AFSC/IN, Subject:
Annual Inspection Report ▓▓ 21 Aug 73.

A B S T R A C T

Chapter IV - Intelligence Data Management

This chapter provides an account of intelligence data handling activities undertaken in support of Air Force command requirements, particularly in the command and control area. It also describes in detail the major initiatives undertaken to insure the adequacy of ACS/Intelligence, Hq USAF staff intelligence data processing capabilities.

CHAPTER IV

INTELLIGENCE DATA MANAGEMENT

ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES

An Air Force Intelligence Service  AFIS  merger of
the Data Management Branch (AFIS/INYE) and the Data
Reference Branch of the Target Intelligence Division
AFIS/INTC) was effected during August 1973.  The Data
Reference Library became INYER.  Eleven of the INTC's
fifteen manpower authorizations were transferred, includ-
ing incumbent personnel.  The Pentagon facilities (room
4B137) came under control of INYE, although personnel of
the Threat Applications Directorate (AF/INA) continued to
occupy a portion of the 4B137 vault area.

On 8 April 1974, the offices of ACS/I and AFIS were
reorganized.  AFIS/INYE was redesignated AFIS/IND and
became a division (Intelligence Data Management Division).
The Chief, Data Management Division, was made responsible
to the Director of Support for the Air Force Intelligence
Service (AFIS/SU).[1]

FUNCTIONAL CHANGES

On 1 April, AF/INY delegated responsibility for all
functions related to paragraph 14, Air Force Regulation
300-2, 12 November 1971, Management of Automatic Data

Processing Systems, to AFIS/IND. Under the AFR 300-2, this
delegation includes the AF/IN responsibility for:
(1) development and validating Automated Data Systems (ADS)
requirements; (2) developing, reviewing, and coordinating
requirements documents, project directives, and project
plans; (3) evaluating ADS and providing recommendations
for improvement; (4) participating in the management
reviews of ADPS and ADS development actions; and, (5)
providing: a) support for the acquisition of ADPS and
the development of ADS in accordance with HQ USAF approved
project directives and project plans; and (b) recommenda-
tions to the Director of Data Automation for the improved
utilization of ADP resources.

FORUMS

▓▓ During FY 74, the Chief, Intelligence Data Manage-
ment Division, or his designated representatives, partici-
pated in several Air Staff-, DOD-, and national-level
forums.

INFORMATION HANDLING COMMITTEE   IHC

▓▓ AFIS/IND continued to participate on the IHC of the
United States Intelligence Board.  No status change has
occurred for the IHC during this fiscal year.

USIB COMPUTER SECURITY SUB-COMMITTEE

▓▓ This sub-committee, with AFIS/IND representation,

continued to study the multi-level computer security
program.

## DATA AUTOMATION PANEL  DAP)

▓  The Chief, IND, is a member of the DAP, one of
eleven specialized panels of the Air Staff Board
Structure.  The DAP conducts initial reviews and makes
recommendations to the Board on designated ADP-related
matters.  During FY 74, the DAP continued to meet,
singly or in joint session, with other panels to receive
briefings and consider such issues as a base-level
logistics system, budget priorities, and ADP support for
simulation.

## ADP MOBILITY REQUIREMENTS WORKING GROUP

▓  This group is responsible to the DCS/Plans and
Operations for studying the use of computers in a mobile
and deployable configuration.  During FY 74, the Group
considered designated problems, principally concerning
airborne computer software and recommended corrective
actions.

## TACTICAL INFORMATION PROCESSING AND INTERPRETATION
### (TIPI) DOCUMENT CONTROL/STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL
#### (DC/SR) JOINT TEST FORCE  (JTF)

▓  AFIS/IND participated in the JTF meetings, chaired
by AF Systems Command, to develop detailed DC/SR test

objectives. The objectives will be used by contractors
Systems Development Corporation and Radio Corporation
of America) to guide development, test, and evaluation.
During FY 74, the JTF also prepared the test site and
the test schedule.

## SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT ACTIONS

### COMMUNICATIONS - ELECTRONICS IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (CEIP)

AFIS/IND initiated this action in 1973 to provide
communications backbone for an IDHS network. On 19
February 1974, the Air Staff approved the CONAD IDHS CEIP
for implementation of 4800-upgradable to 9600-baud
IDHSC circuits between ALCOM, CONAD, DIA, LANTCOM, and
SAC. Links from DIA to CONAD and SAC have been installed.[3]
The link to CONAD is supporting an average of ten queries
per day against the CONAD Strategic Indicators and Display
Data Base. CONAD has also initiated test and evaluation
of IDHSC queries through the AN/FY-11 V) terminals.
Installation of the IDHS links from CONAD to ALCOM and
LANTCOM were delayed pending installation of new ADP
equipment in FY 75.

### RECCE TECH MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (RTMIS)

The contract with Planning Research Corporation for
the follow-on development of the RTMIS under Data Auto-
mation Proposal 1896 was completed. The final version
of RTMIS is currently being employed at TAC.

AFIS/IND secured approval of two AN/GYQ-21(V) Data Processing Stations for CONAD IDHS. The CONAD tactical warning mission requires the correlation of all-source strategic intelligence to support trajectory and orbital analysis. The NORAD Cheyenne Mountain Complex requires ADP hardware commonality, which is a Worldwide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS) computer configuration. However, CONAD intelligence requirements could not be satisfied with the standard WWMCCS software without major modifications which would destroy the compatibility with the WWMCCS community and incur substantial system software development cost. AFIS/IND proposed the use of the Rome Air Development Center AN/GYQ-21(V) Data Processing Station with WWMCCS. This system exploits the unique aspects of a mini-computer to interconnect a wide variety of communications and ADP capabilities. On 14 December 1973, JCS, DIA, and the Air Staff validated the operational use of AN/GYQ-21(V) with standard WWMCCS hardware and software. The same letter also validated the installation of a second AN/GYQ-21(V).

## FTD IDHS

Under the auspices of AFIS/IND, the IBM 360/65 computer system was upgraded during January 1974 with 512,000 characters of additional core storage and replacement of 2 1/2

billion characters of obsolete immediate access storage.
Authorization was also granted for the addition of 128,000
characters of core storage for the IBM 360/40 system during
the time period. [6] A major improvement in the FTD computer
capability was the replacement in June 1974 of the UNIVAC
1108 with the UNIVAC 1110 system which will permit future
100% expansion in system capacity. [7]

## PACAF IDHS

AFIS/IND coordinated actions to upgrade the IBM
360/40 to a government-owned IBM 360/50 in April 1974.
As executive agent for MODS and SENTINEL AIDES, PACAF
continued to perform software maintenance and minor
enhancements through a contract with IBM. [8]

## TAC IDHS

Computer support to the TIPI DC/SR CAT II Test was
provided by the IDHS contractor (Computer System
Corporation). All IDHS contractor support was phased
out by 1 July 1974. The primary user of TAC/IDHS was
the 480 Reconnaissance Technical Group (RTG). However,
effective 15 June 1974, the 480 RTG was deactivated and
replaced by the 9th Tactical Intelligence Squadron (TIS).
IDHS support continued for the 9th TIS, although at a
reduced manpower level. The IBM 360/40 has been retained
in the 9th TIS.

SAC IDHS

▓ During FY 74, the Visual Analysis Sub-system (VASS) replacement was completed. The IBM 370/158 was selected to replace the VASS IBM 360/50 and the SAC Operational Planning Staff (SACOPS) UNIVAC 1219 and IBM 360/44. The IBM 370/158 was installed on 22 December 1973. VASS was declared operational on 2 January 1974 and SACOPS became operational on 1 June 1974. [9] All necessary planning and approval documents, including the Data Automation Requirement, were reviewed and coordinated through the Air Staff by AFIS/IND. Consolidation of VASS and SACOPS support on one machine represented a dollar savings.

USAFE IDHS

▓ The IBM 360/50 at Schierstein Compound, West Germany, continued to support the Intelligence Research Center (IRC), the Directorate of Targets, the 497 RTG (all located at Schierstein), and Hq USAFE Intelligence at Ramstein AB. In response to a USAFE statement of requirements, AFIS/IND expedited the design, fabrication, and installation of a van-mounted AN/GYQ-21(V) Relocatable Terminal Support System [10] (RTSS). The system was delivered to the Schierstein Compound in April 1974. Training for the operators was completed in May.

▓ A software contract for Storage and Retrieval

Processor SARP) software was signed with Bunker-Ramo
Corporation in April.[11] This contract is directed by
AFIS/IND through the Rome Air Development Center. The
software will provide the RTSS with basic application
programmer file management facilities. All software is
to be delivered by February 1975. The RTSS is not
scheduled to be moved to Ramstein AB, but will remain at
Schierstein Compound for continuing research and
development work such as interfacing to AUTODIN and
developing AN/GYQ-21(V) software for the EUCOM AIDES
computer (to be installed at Ramstein AB in FY 75).

## IDHS TRAINING

■ AFIS/IND continues to support the Armed Forces Air
Intelligence Training Center (AFAITC) IDHS program by
providing external assistance funds for IBM contractor
work. This support provided additional route search and
CRT display capabilities on the IBM 360/40 computer for
students. AFAITC also continued to provide IDHS Mobile
Training Teams (MTT) to the field on the Formatted File
System, Modular Data System, and the Machine-Independent
Data Management System.

■ As each AN/GYQ-21(V) computer is installed, Bunker-
Ramo Corporation provides a three-week programmer/analyst
and operator course. In December 1973, the DIA requested
the Department of the Air Force to assume the responsibility

112

as the Single Service Training Support Manager for
AN/GYQ-21(V) systems.[12] AFIS/IND has been assigned this
responsibility and will screen the other services, unified
and specified commands, and separate operating agencies
for their training requirements. Based on these require-
ments, AFIS/IND will establish an on-site MTT capability
through HQ ATC) with AFAITC. It is anticipated that
the MTT instruction will be available during the fourth
quarter of FY 75.

## DATA PROCESSING STATIONS

On 29 October 1973, the DIA requested that USAF
assume logistical support responsibilities for all DOD
AN/GYQ-21(V) Data Processing Stations.[13] ACS/I designated
AFIS/IND the office of primary responsibility. Coordina-
tion with the Air Force Logistics Command resulted in the
Warner-Robins Air Logistics Center (ALC) being assigned
Single Service Logistics Manager (SSLSM) responsibilities.
The SSLSM will develop an Integrated Logistics Support
Plan in coordination with the services and the DIA.
Logistics support for the AN/GYQ-21(V)s, including mainte-
nance personnel, replacement spare parts, and aerospace
ground equipment, will be provided through a maintenance
contract negotiated and monitored by the Warner-Robins
ALC. The SSLSM is committed to having a maintenance
contract in force by FY 76. AFIS/IND will continue to
monitor and coordinate logistical support for DPS on
behalf of DOD IDHS.

AIR FORCE INTELLIGENCE SECUREFAX SYSTEM AFISS)

▓ The AFISS equipment is the DACOM, Inc, Model 412
Secure Digital Document Facsimile Transceiver (Securefax).
It is designed to quickly transfer letter size (up to
8 1/2" x 14") documents (up to SI/SAO level; between
offices using normal AUTOVON lines. AFIS/IND identified
this equipment as a potential enhancement to IDHS.

▓ In November 1973, AFIS/IND began efforts to install
Securefax devices at the Rome Air Development Center,
the Air Force Foreign Technology Division, AFIS/IND in
the Pentagon, and the North American Air Defense Command
(one in the NORAD Cheyenne Mountain Complex and another
in the NORAD J-2 at Ent AFB). TEMPEST testing, a security
analysis, was performed during March 1974; and in May 1974,
DIA approved using the Securefax device for SI/SAO data
transmissions.[14]

▓ Planning is completed and approval is anticipated
to expand the AFISS to include the new Hq MAC Intelligence
Warning Center at Scott AFB, two devices for Hq USAFSS
(one at Kelly AFB and one at the Security Service liaison
office at Fort G. Meade), and another at Friendship Annex
for AFIS/INI. These sites are scheduled to be opera-
tional early in 1975. Future plans include installa-
tion at a Securefax device at Hq SAC and three at USAFE
(one at Ramstein AB, another in the Schierstein Compound,

and a third in the Boerfink Complex). TAC, IPAC, ALCOM, and the NORAD Alternate Command Post (ALCOP) are also scheduled for inclusion to the AFISS.

The DIA and the Army and Navy IDH Systems plan to install Securefax devices compatible with the AFISS. The DIA installations will include the National Military Indications Center, Arlington Hall Station, and the Cafritz, Hoffman, and Pomponio Buildings.

AFIS/IND has accomplished the coordination and actions necessary to arrange for all the Air Force installations and has assisted the other Services and the DIA in their acquisitions. AFIS/IND is promoting the compatibility of as many DOD secure facsimile installations as possible to facilitate the exchange of a greater volume of intelligence (as well as planning and administrative) data between DOD organizations. Key factors in the success of Securefax include the speed of transmission and receipt, TEMPEST approval of the equipment, an ability to function over undedicated telephone lines, and relative low cost. AFIS/IND is closely following the progress of DACOM, Inc, in their efforts to develop a photo transmission capability which is as practical and as inexpensive as the Securefax.

Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI)

During the processing of newly acquired documents by AFIS/INDOC, the Selective Dissemination of Information sub-system tailors the distribution of documents to the needs of individual analysts based on predetermined interest profiles stored in the system. In conjunction with this capability, satellite microfilm files were established in selected AF/IN and AFIS offices by accumulating the requirements of the individual analysts remotely located from the Pentagon research facility. Additionally, the SDI sub-system was expanded to permit announcement of the availability of a given document without actually disseminating it.

Intelligence Report Processing

Under normal conditions, approximately 500 raw Intelligence Reports (IRs) would be received weekly from DIA from the over 2000 coded and entered by DIA into their Intelligence Report Index System (IRISA). This system requires batch processing of queries through the DIA Reference Library. Approximately 25-30 of the IRs received from DIA each week had been coded by AFIS/INDOC and entered into an on-line DIAOLS index. INDO designed a file processing procedure which extracts the records of all IRs distributed by DIA to any AF/IN-AFIS element and places their records into an on-line DIAOLS file.

This relieves INDO of reindexing IRs and permits timely access by an intelligence analyst to over 60,000 IRs.

Biographic Support

AFIS/INDOC provided 303 biographic sketches during this period to the Foreign Liaison Office, the Office of the Chief of Staff, and various offices of the Secretary of the Air Force. These sketches are normally on key personnel of foreign countries to be visited by high-ranking Air Force personnel, or key foreign personnel scheduled to visit the United States.



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MISCELLANEOUS DATA REFERENCE STATISTICS

During this period, 2100 queries were submitted to
DIAOLS/COINS/CIRCOL; 3200 special 4 x 6 microfiche were
produced in support of Project HOMECOMING; authorized
users of Air Force files on DIAOLS have grown to 172; 808
one-time requests for documents were received, verified,
and the document(s) disseminated; 1656 changes to
dissemination requirements for individuals/organizations
were required; physical distribution was made on
260 additional requests; 518 walk-in requests were
handled; 1263 documents were loaned; 343 Polaroid photos
were taken of documents; 333,127 microfiche frames were
shot on the planetary camera; 5295 aperture card masters
were created; 7613 aperture card duplicates were pro-
duced; 8596 microfiche masters were created and 10,949
microfiche duplicates produced; 41,126 frames were
photographed with the rotary camera; and 29,526 cards
added/deleted to/from the Mosler storage and retrieval
system.

DISSEMINATION OF INTELLIGENCE DOCUMENTS TO CONTRACTORS

AFIS/INDOC was involved in several meetings and
coordinated on numerous papers in an attempt to resolve
the problems associated with dissemination of intelligence
documents and information to contractors (specifically
RAND). Since a panel whose function it was to validate

and approve dissemination of such documents was dissolved, no authorized method of validating a contractor's request for documents (except one-time requests) has existed.

## SPECIAL CATEGORY MESSAGE PROCESSING SYSTEM

An automated system was established and implemented to provide centralized control, processing, and dissemination of compartmented intelligence message traffic within the elements serviced by the Air Force Special Security Office (AFIS/INSD).

## RESERVE MANAGEMENT AND MOBILIZATION SYSTEM (RMAMS)

Development and implementation of this capability to support management of Air Force Reservists in intelligence specialties continued. New elements were added to the file and new and improved reports provided to the OPR (AFIS/RE). Additionally, analyses were conducted to determine the feasibility of transferring elements of the file to an on-line system. As a result, the decision was made to install the RMAMS on an unclassified time-sharing computer system at the Air Force Data Services Center (AFDSC), and the design phase of the project was initiated. Necessary file space was obtained from the AFDSC on the time-sharing system, and actions initiated to obtain two Hazeltine Model 2000 cathode ray tube (CRT) terminal devices (with

printers) for the project. One of the terminals will be
located within AFIS/INDO for developmental work and the second
installed at the user location (AFIS/RE) at Fort Belvoir.
The time-sharing system will be accessed via acoustic
couplers and standard telephone lines.

## HOMECOMING DATA BASE

Updating of the Homecoming file continued during
the period with data obtained from Southeast Asia (SEA)
prisoner of war (POW) returnees. The nearly 3000 audio
tapes containing the debriefings of POWs were transcribed
verbatim by the 6906th Security Squadron of Air Force
Security Service and the transcripts indexed using
approximately 40 predetermined index terms. Abstracts
were prepared for each transcription, and all the data
reduced to microfiche by AFIS/INDO personnel. Arrange-
ments were made with the NISC for that agency to produce,
on a reimbursable basis, the required number of microfiche
copies at their production facility for later study and
research.[15] The computerized index to the microfiche and
the hard copy transcripts were delivered to the 7602nd AINTELG
OPR for POW matters.

## SENTINEL SCORE

Modifications were made to the programs that update
the SENTINEL SCORE file with data from the USAF Military
Personnel Center (MPC). These modifications became

necessary due to an MPC changeover to a new computer
system.

MODULAR DATA SYSTEMS (MODS)

The Disk Operating System (DOS) version of MODS was
converted to operate under the IBM Operating System (OS)
by Hq PACAF and provided to this organization for use on
the Air Force Data Services Center IBM 360/75 computer
system. The new version of MODS was successfully installed
by this office, and all data systems previously using
DOS/MODS were converted for use with the new OS/MODS.

EXTENSION OF DIAOLS TO LYNN BUILDING

A model 37 teletype terminal was installed and made
operational in the SI vault area of AF/INAP in the Lynn
Building for joint use by AF/INAP and AFIS/IND personnel.
It permits interactive manipulation of intelligence files
housed on the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) On-Line

System DIAOLS) and batch access to the Community On-Line
Intelligence Network System COINS . In conjunction with
the Lynn Building installation, COMSEC equipment support-
ing the operational intelligence AFIS/INOB) function was
relocated from an adjacent area into AFIS/INOB space to
insure accessibility of DIAOLS files during weekend opera-
tions and after normal duty hours. Additional T-16 multi-
plexer equipment was procured and installed to achieve this
goal in a short period of time.

### AIR FORCE DATA SERVICES CENTER UTILIZATION

AFIS/INDO continued and significantly increased the
utilization of Air Force Data Services Center computing
capabilities during this period. Arrangements were made
to utilize the IBM 360/75 computer for processing compart-
mented intelligence data previously processable only at the
DIA. Approximately two hours per week have been made
available for our use for such processing in a dedicated
mode. Use of the system for processing of collateral
data in a shared (multi-programming) mode continued.
Approval was obtained from the Air Force Data Services
Center in October 1973 for use of the AFDSC unclassified
time-sharing system on a dial-up basis. [16] Subsequent approval
was obtained in March 1974 for use of two cathode ray tube
(CRT) terminals with the system. [17]

UPGRADE OF DIAOLS REMOTE BATCH TERMINAL RBT

The Defense Intelligence Agency approved the
upgrade of the AF/IN-AFIS DIAOLS G115 remote batch terminal
RBT) to an AN/GYQ-21(V) Data Processing Station, manufac-
tured by the Digital Equipment Corporation DEC, and
marketed commercially as the PDP 11/45 computer.[18]  Following
DIA approval, a Data Automation Requirement was submitted
to the Air Force Director of Data Automation (AF/ACD, and
acquisition of a system approved b, that office.[19]  Procurement
action was initiated through the Rome Air Development Center
and installation expected in July 1974.  Required facility
work to accommodate the system was completed by 30 June.

AUTODIN INTERFACE PLANS

Following successful interfacing of a van-mounted
mini-computer to the Defense Communications Agency (DCA
Automatic Digital Network (AUTODIN,, using a Western Union
Programmable Terminal controller PTC,, tentative plans
were made to attempt a similar interface to the AN/GYQ-21 V
DPS scheduled for installation in July 1974.  This action
would be consistent with a forthcoming AUTODIN query response
capability scheduled to be implemented by DCA.  Because of
the fact that the system would handle compartmented intel-
ligence traffic, it would be interfaced to the Defense
Special Security Communications System which utilizes
worldwide AUTODIN network for transmitting message traffic.

DIAOLS SUPPORT FOR TAFRITZ BUILDING

■ A requirement was identified by the Target Intelligence Division AFIS/INT, for INOLS terminal support in the Tafritz Building. [20] AFIS/IND instituted action to secure DIA and Air Force approval for this project, and installation of a KSR-37 teletype terminal is expected in early 1975.

FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS INDEX SYSTEM FPIS)

■ The Soviet Strategic Affairs Section maintains a collection of Soviet books, magazines, newspapers, journals, and graphic materials related to Soviet military thought and doctrine. The material, primarily unclassified and written in Russian for the consumption of the Soviet Military, is representative of the types of material available through open sources. A computer-based information retrieval system called the Foreign Publications Index System (FPIS) was developed in support of that organization to store indexing information on authors of publications cited within the system. FPIS provides for the classification of materials into Intelligence Interest groupings and permits either shallow or in-depth content indexing by the user. The computer software generates a variety of research reports from the data base. [21]

RESOURCE CONTROL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

Implementation of the resource control system was initiated, but later terminated pending DIA development of their Intelligence Management Information System (IMIS).

COMMUNICATING MEMORY ASSISTED TYPEWRITERS

Plans were made to lease two Wang 1200 memory-assisted typewriters to test their communicating capabilities and determine the feasibility of using such equipment to transmit finished unclassified correspondence between widely separated elements of AFIS. One of the machines is scheduled for installation on the third floor of the Lynn Building, where it will be accessible by all AF/IN-AFIS elements in that building, and the other in AFIS/DA in the Pentagon. Installation during August 1974 is expected.

REFERRAL SERVICE DEVELOPMENT

Development was initiated on an automated inventory of information resources capable of aiding others in the intelligence community. These information resources consist of activities and individuals having specialized knowledge and capabilities applicable to intelligence activities. The information resources data base will generate a Referral Service Directory, which provides users with a reference tool in the form of data pertaining to both individual authorities and activities.

UNCLASSIFIED FACSIMILE EQUIPMEN.

Facsimile transmission/receiving devices were leased and installed in the Lynn Building AFIS/IND., Cafritz Building (AFIS, INT), Fort Belvoir (AFIS/RE), and the Pentagon AFIS/DP) to permit transmission of unclassified facsimile using standard telephone lines. Equipment was installed to permit rapid movement of paperwork between widely separated elements of AF/IN and AFIS.

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Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

RDT&E Program

■ No funding was provided for the IDHS RDT&E program in FY 74.



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Maintenance Program

AFIS/IND management of File Search systems has been
directed toward standardizing and centralizing all system
support actions. At the direction of AFIS/IND, acting as
an Executive Agent, the Warner-Robins Air Logistic Center
(ALC) processes support contracts for maintenance of a
large variety of equipment at Army, Navy, and Air Force
intelligence sites and funds all support requirements
[22] other than on-site maintenance.   Under the administrative
management of AFIS/IND, the contract for this equipment
has reduced costs, shortened procurement time, and assured
a continuity of effort essential to field operations.

FOOTNOTES

1. Ltr ▓▓, AF/IN, 1 April 74, Reorganization of AF/IN and AFIS.

2. Ltr ▓▓, AF/INY, 1 April 74, Delegation of Functional Responsibility.

3. Ltr ▓▓, AF/PRCX, 19 February 74, CEIP Implementation Directive (CID).

4. Ltr ▓▓, DIA U-58, 223/DS-5D, 14 December 73, CONAD IDHS WWMCCS System Change Proposal (SCP) (IDHS-002).

5. Ltr ▓▓, AF/ACDC, 19 March 73, DAR-APSC-N73-82.

6. Ltr ▓▓, AFIS/IND, 20 May 74, Data Automation Requirement.

7. Ltr ▓▓, FTD (AFSC)/ENM, 23 January 74, Justification for UNIVAC 1110 at FTD.

8. Contract ▓▓, Number F 30602-74-C-0031, 28 September 73, issued by RADC to International Business Machines Corporation.

9. Ltr ▓▓, SAC/AD, 20 December 73, Data Project Plan SAC N72-04, IBM 370/158.

10. Ltr ▓▓, USAFE AD/IN, 27 November 72, Informal Statement of ADP Requirements and Request for Assistance.

11. Contract ▓▓, Number F 30602-74-C-0230, 1 May 74, issued by Rome Air Development Center to Bunker-Ramo Corporation.

12. Ltr ▓▓, DIA U-58, 303/DS-5D, 26 December 73, Single Service Training Support for Data Processing Stations (DPC), AN/GYQ-21(V).

13. Ltr ▓▓, DIA U-42, 884/DS-5, 29 October 73, Single Service Logistics Support for Data Processing Stations (DPS), AN/GYQ-21(V).

15. Ltr ▓▓, AFIS/IND, 24 June 74, Micrographics Production Support.

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16. Ltr ▆▆, AFDSC/GMJ, 2 October 73, Access to Unclassified Time-Sharing System.

17. Ltr ▆, AFDSC/XMX, 27 March 74, Terminal Devices for use with Unclassified Time-Sharing Systems.

18. Ltr ▆, DIA U-59, 531/DS-5D, 4 March 74, Upgrade of the AF/IN Defense Intelligence Agency (DIAOLS) Terminal (GE115).

19. Ltr, ▆▆, AF/ACDC, 20 May 74, Approval of Data Automational Requirement AFIS-N74-1.

20. Ltr ▆, AFIS/INTA, 15 March 74, Justification for DIAOLS Terminal.

21. Ltr ▆, AFIS/INAKB, 1 October 73, Request for Computer Support.

22. Contract ▆, Number F 09603-73-D-3589, 1 November 72, issued by WRAMA to AIL Information Systems.

A B S T R A C T

Chapter V - Intelligence Reserve Forces

This chapter provides an account of AFIS initia-
tives and programs designed to elevate the status and
capabilities of intelligence reserve forces. particu-
larly Individual Mobilization Augmentees. A good
account is provided of the underlying concepts and
specific methodologies of this important program.

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CHAPTER V

INTELLIGENCE RESERVE FORCES

● In order to provide for the development
and management of the geographically diverse
Air Force Intelligence Service Reserve resources
(personnel are located throughout the CONUS,
and in Alaska, Hawaii and Europe) and to insure
Reservists are available for proficiency upgrade
support projects at active force installations,
the Air Force Intelligence Service Reserve
Program provides for the existence of Detached
Training Sites, commonly referred to as Detach-
ments (DETS). These detachments have been
informally defined by the Directorate of Intelli-
gence Reserve Forces (AFIS/RE) as: " Authorized
administrative entities, without unit status,
established throughout the CONUS and overseas to
train and utilize mobilization augmentees assigned
or attached to AFIS." It is to be assumed that
the succeeding text will be read with an apprecia-
tion that the AFIS/RE Detachments are not detach-
ments formally established under the provisions
of AFM 26-2, Organizational Policy and Guidance.
Through these detachments, AFIS/RE provides the
local management and control of mobilization
augmentees necessary to achieve program
objectives.

■ The expanded utilization of reserve forces in intelli-
gence, as envisioned by Major General George Keegan, put great
pressure on the existing administrative command structure. The
decision was made by General Keegan, ACS/I, to enhance reserve
affairs management by elevating 7602d AINTELG/INFPC to a
directorate level within AFIS. The Directorate, Intelligence
Reserve Forces, Headquarters Air Force Intelligence Service
was activated on 18 January 1974. Colonel Ronald H. Markarian

was assigned as the first Director, with the responsibility
of managing the AFIS Intelligence Reserve Program. Respon-
sibilities include the administration, training, and utiliza-
tion of the AFIS intelligence Mobilization Augmentee (MA)
resource.[1]

On 30 June 1974, the Directorate was responsible
for the control and management of 679 Mobilization Augmen-
tees (MAs). The number is projected to go over 1,000
during the next year. These reservists support HQ USAF,
the MAJCOMs, Separate Operating Agencies, and DIA. These
MAs have expertise in human source intelligence, foreign
language document exploitation, threat assessment and
analysis, aerospace intelligence, photo interpretation
and targeting, area analysis, and scientific and technical
intelligence.

The initial guidance for the intelligence MA program[2]
was under the AFIR Plan. With the establishment of AFIS/RE,
the AF/IN-APIS staffs agreed to an amended plan to preclude
time consuming Air Staff coordination. AF/IN Reserve Forces
advisor, Maj Gould, and Mobilization Augmentee to the Deputy
ACS/I, Colonel Longanecker, through concentrated effort,
produced the AFIR Programmed Action Directive (PAD) 74-1 for
ACS/I signature. The PAD 74-1 was approved by the ACS/I on
24 January 1974.

PAD 74-1 lists actions and their expected completion dates required to meet the stated objective--the improvement and expansion of the Air Force Intelligence Reserve. It shows the relationship of reserve support of active duty missions in peacetime as an integral part of maintaining proficiency and mobilization readiness.

The PAD specifies three major program objectives:

1. Skills that a commander needs to conduct successful combat operations will be developed on a priority basis. Imagery interpretation targeting, interdiction analysis, bomb damage assessment, weaponeering, area studies, and human resources collection are some of the skills given highest priority under this PAD.

2. Reservists exceptionally qualified in the needed skills will be recruited to support and staff departmental intelligence functions.

3. Professional capability will be developed to address Air Force intelligence requirements at the highest analytical, policy, and operational levels, and including those of a scientific and technical nature.

The PAD's objective are oriented, primarily toward the mobilization augmentee program. However, the PAD also includes measures to strengthen the intelligence function

of Air Force reserves and Air Guard flying units, includ-
ing measures to improve the proficiency training and
operational readiness of unit intelligence personnel.

An objective PAD 74-1 is the improvement of
intelligence reserve operations with MAJCOMs, DIA, and
other joint commands and agencies. The first phase of
this objective is to inform the potential clients of
the intelligence reserve program by way of briefings. Phase
one has been completed. All MAJCOMs and DIA were briefed
by mid-March 1974.

PAD 74-1 briefings were also included in the staff
assistance visits of AFIS/RE to AFIS Reserve Detachments
4 and 15 on 22-24 February 1974; Detachment 14, 8-10 March
1974; Detachments 12, 15 and 16, April 1974; Detachment 1,
27 April 1974, and Detachment 3, 4-5 May 1974.

To support the PAD, to determine the overall
validity of the AFIS/RE mission and objectives, and to
validate manpower requirements, Colonel Markarian requested
a manpower survey for the Directorate (AFIS/RE). The
survey began on 1 April 1974 by AFIS/MO. The general
areas examined by the management survey were: the mission
and objective; organization; work methods and procedures;
workloads; staffing; and facilities and equipment.

The AFIS/MO Management Survey (FC 1013, final report) determined AFIS/RE required a strength of 31 personnel to perform the functions assigned at the time of the survey. This would raise as the number of MAs in the AFIR program increased. However, due to manpower limitations throughout the AFIS, only twenty-five (25) active duty personnel were authorized to currently man the Directorate. Additionally, five (5) reservists on extended tours also support the Directorate, bringing the total strength to 30 personnel.

The organizational structure of the Directorate consists of three line divisions and staff support in administration and executive services. The three divisions are Operations and Training, Personnel Management, and Programs Management.

In support of Tactical Air Command active force requirements, two officers, Lt Colonel Holmes, AFIS/INT, and Major Bowers, AF/INYD, were designated to assist AFIS/RE in the development of targeting and imagery functions on a part-time basis.

A conference was held at Langley AFB, 29-30 August 1973. The conference addressed the utilization of AFIS reserves in targeting and imagery functions in support of the 480th Reconnaissance Technical Group and TAC/IN. All

participants agreed that the AFIS reserve targeting and imagery elements at Langley AFB should be combined into a joint effort and that it was essential for the personnel assigned to have an SAO clearance.

▓▓▓ While the clearance issue was pending, TAC/IN was prepared to utilize reserve targeteers to augment TAC's target installation analysis capability.

▓▓▓ The participants at the conference were:

| | |
|---|---|
| Lt Colonel Hensley | AFIS/RE |
| Lt Colonel Holmes | AFIS/INT |
| Colonel Pasti | AFIS Res Det 12 (Langley), Cmdr |
| Major Gould | AFIS/INYM |
| Major Conway | AFIS/DIC Imagery Cell Det 12 |
| Representatives Of: | |
| TAC/IN | Colonel Dodgen, Colonel Garvey |
| 480 RTG | Major Jacobsen, Mr. Mills |

▓▓▓ To initiate a reserve targeting cell, TAC/IN requested AFIS reserve photo interpreters and target officers be selected to attend an orientation session at Langley AFB. Four photo interpreters and one target officer attended a TAC Directorate of Targets Orientation, 21-23 January 1974.

▓▓▓ It was later determined to eliminate the targeting functions and to proceed with the imagery support only.

Reserve support to the 480 RTG began on 26 November 1973
with the assignment of Captain Mansfield of AFIS Reserve
Detachment 3, Castle AFB, CA. Being a qualified imagery
interpreter, Captain Mansfield researched aerial and ground
imagery for the production of imagery interpretation keys.
He expanded this task to include the detection and identi-
fication of certain weapons systems in use, and the sub-
sequent cataloging of the imagery of the systems for use
with a computer file. The ideal of the computer file and
other procedures which Captain Mansfield developed will
continue to be used by the 480 RTG Imagery Interpretation
Keys Branch.

It was apparent that the most effective utilization
of Intelligence Reservists could be realized only through the
employment of key reservists in positions requiring special
access clearances. In many cases, meaningful support to the
active force was contingent upon the capability of reservists
to work with Special Intelligence (SI) and Special Activities
Office (SAO) materials during two week active duty tours.
Many highly qualified individuals had used such materials
while on active duty and would certainly be expected to use
them if recalled to active duty during crisis situations. As
reservists, they were denied access to information and
intelligence materials that would permit them to be fully
productive manpower resources within the total force
concept.

In March 1974, the Air Force was informed by the SECDEF that it had been granted twenty-four SAO billets for use by Air Force intelligence in a test program designed to determine the feasibility and effectiveness of using reservists in highly sensitive positions. The test program was instituted in March at the 9th Tactical Intelligence Squadron (TIS) at Langley AFB, VA. The twenty-four individuals involved were photo interpreters who were scheduled for two-week active duty tours between March and August 1974. Reserve support to 9 TIS has been continuous from that time. The reservists compiled Automated Tactical Target Graphics and updated information on targets. There are already indicators of the project's unqualified success, and an effective conclusion is expected in August 1974. The experiment has already demonstrated that reservists can make substantial contributions to the production of SAO materials and proved that reservists can successfully be integrated into SAO production environments through existing personnel and physical security procedures.

AFIS/RE's support of DIA is a continuous objective of PAD 74-1. Efforts to build-up Detachment 19 for in-place support had high priority. The manning of vacant MA spaces in support of DIA is progressing toward completion.

Two projects, tasked by DIA to AFIS/RE detachments, serve to illustrate the degree of support rendered by AFIS/RE

detachments. They are the missile threat analysis on Japan
and India, and the assessment on current capabilities,
weaknesses, organizational command structure, strength and
deployment of air and naval forces of Argentina, Brazil,
Chile, Columbia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, and Venezuela. The
following AFIS Reserve Detachments have been selected to
accomplish these projects:

Reserve Detachment 2, Selfridge ANG Base, MI - Chile &
Columbia

Reserve Detachment 5, McChord AFB, WA - Argentina & Brazil

Reserve Detachment 8, Great Lakes Naval Training Center,
IL - Mexico & Panama

Reserve Detachment 9, Hickam AFB, HI - Peru & Venezuela

Reserve Detachment 11, Ft Belvoir, VA - Missile Threat
Analysis, Japan & India

▆▆▆▆ Reserve support to MAC was initiated when three AFIS
reserve officers performed special tours of duty at Scott
AFB, IL. They responded to an urgent request for support by
the Director of Intelligence (IN), Headquarters, MAC. The
reserve officers were assigned to the current intelligence
section, MAC/IN, and successfully supported MAC's role in
providing an emergency airlift capability during the
Middle-East crisis.

▆▆▆▆ Since that initial assignment, seven more annual tours
have been pulled at Scott AFB, one at Hickam AFB, and one at

Travis AFB. It is anticipated that there will be more requests by MAC for intelligence support by reservists in the near future.

The expansion of Scientific and Technical (S&T) intelligence within the AFIS reserve program to support the active force has commenced.

Recruiting officers have been ambitiously looking for candidates with scientific and engineering backgrounds. These recruits could have achieved their capabilities by way of military education and/or duty, or civilian education and/or occupation. Many of these new reserve officers will not have intelligence experience and will need training to qualify them to apply their S&T expertise within the intelligence community.

AFIS/RE developed proposed objectives for a two-week reserve S&T intelligence course. This course will enable 26xx, 27xx, and 28xx reservists to support active force operational requirements. An S&T officer from AF/INAK assisted AFIS/RE on this project. The S&T intelligence course, developed by ATC, will be conducted at the Armed Forces Air Intelligence Training Center (AFAITC), Lowry AFB, during FY 1975. Thirty school tour quotas for the required training have been requested for FY 1975 through HQ COMD/DPB, ARPC, and AFIS/RE.

S&T requirements have been given additional impetus by the activation of AFIS Reserve Detachment 14, Carswell AFB, TX, and AFIS Reserve Detachment 15, Westover AFB, MA, both of which will be S&T oriented detachments. The new detachments will draw on the scientific and technical talent in the Dallas-Fort Worth and Boston areas.

Foreign Technology Division (FTD), AFSC, received support from two AFIS reservists who served active duty tours with FTD during this period. Both performed tours in response to S&T requirements levied by FTD. As a direct result of one of the tours, FTD has tasked Reserve Detachment 7, MacDill AFB, to provide continuing support to FTD through a combination of active duty tours and weekend training. Detachment 7 is the first AFIS detachment to be tasked to provide such support.

Four additional AFIS reservists have been tentatively identified to respond to FTD requirements for support. If plans to use these reservists are implemented, three additional reserve detachments could be tasked to support FTD on a continuing basis.

Reserve detachment support of AFRES and Air Guard flying units was initiated when AFIS reserve detachments collocated with Air Force reserve flying units established contact with the flying unit commanders. AFRES flying units

were offered intelligence support geared to strengthening
their units' intelligence functions. Flying unit commanders
have been briefed by Major Gould, AF/INYX, and MSgt Fletcher,
AFIS/RE, on AFIS reserve detachment capabilities. Two Air
Force flying units are now receiving intelligence support by
AFIS/RE reservists and arrangements are near completion with
a third unit.

Three new detachments were established during FY 74:
Detachment 15, Westover AFB, MA; Detachment 16, Eglin AFB, FL;
and Detachment 19, Arlington Hall Station, VA. Detachment 7
was transferred from McCoy AFB to MacDill AFB due to closing of
the base. Reserve detachment status and projections as of
30 June 1974 were as follows:

| Detachment | Location |
|---|---|
| 1 | McGuire AFB, NJ |
| 2 | Selfridge AFB, MI (Moving to Wright-Patterson AFB, OH) |
| 3 | Castle AFB, CA |
| 4 | Lowry AFB, CO |
| 5 | McChord AFB, WA |
| 6 | Dover AFB, DE |
| 7 | MacDill AFB, FL |
| 8 | Glenview NAS, IL |
| 9 | Hickam AFB, HI |
| 10 | March AFB, CA |
| 11 | Ft Belvoir, VA (moving to Andrews AFB, MD) |
| 12 | Langley AFB, VA |
| 13 | Pentagon, Wash DC |
| 14 | Carswell AFB, TX |
| 15 | Westover AFB, MA |
| 16 | Eglin AFB, FL |
| 17 | Scott AFB, IL (projected) |
| 18 | Offutt AFB, NE (projected) |
| 19 | Arlington Hall Station, VA |
| 20 | Beale AFB, CA (projected) |

```
21        Ft Belvoir, VA  (projected)
22        Shaw AFB, SC  (projected)
22a       Charleston AFB, SC  (pro-
          jected flight)
23        Lindsey AS, Germany  (projected)
24        Travis AFB, CA  (projected)
25        Bergstrom AFB, TX  (projected)
```

The annual AFIS Reserve Detachment Commanders' Con-
ference was held this year 7, 8, and 9 June 1974 at the
Pentagon and Fort Belvoir, VA.  The purpose of the conference
was to provide the latest information available to the
Detachment Commanders so that, collectively, they could
confront the critical issues, develop proposed solutions,
and implement program changes and improvements to best support
the Air Force intelligence mission.

The NCO Conference, held at this Headquarters on 22-25
January 1974, accomplished much toward explaining the detach-
ments' new organization plan.  The NCO's instructions includ-
ed administrative practices to be established at the detach-
ment level.

The new organization plan designated the senior
administrative enlisted airman as Chief of Administration,
and the title and staff position of Administrative Officer
was dropped from the detachment program.  The Chief of
Administration was instructed to report directly to the
Executive Officer.

AFIS's involvement in the RSO program was directed by the Office of the Chief of Staff, USAF. In a letter dated 10 September 1973, the OCS/USAF required AFIS support for the expeditious implementation of the MA Reserve Supplement Officer (RSO) program. Instructions for implementing the RSO program were laid out by AF/RE by letter on 11 December 1973. The RSO program is designed to fill shortages created as active force rated officers are withdrawn from their non-flying jobs during national emergency. As currently conceived, AFIS has the responsibility for the management, proficiency training, and active duty tour utilizations of Category B reserve officers in the grades of Lt Colonel and below. There are 104 RSOs allocated to the AFIS/RE intelligence program. These officers are assigned to the 9020 Air Reserve Squadron (ARPC) and attached to AFIS reserve detachments for proficiency training. This new program undertakes a new USAFR mission in support of the total force concept and is expected to enhance the utilization of mobilization augmentees.

████ The Operation Homecoming research effort was insti-
tutionalized on 15 November 1973 by the Office of the Chief
of Staff, USAF. Briefing of the MAJCOMs on the Southeast
Asia captivity experience has been accomplished and pro-
duction of "captivity" films is nearing completion. Essen-
tially, what remains to be done entails research, reporting,
and coordination in response to requirements of the Air
Force. This effort will be conducted and supported to the
maximum extent possible by professionals and scholars in
the AFIS reserve program.

████ Recruitment action was initiated to fill the AFIS
Reserve Forces Advisor position (10 USC 265) by advertise-
ment throughout AFIS, the reserve system, and the USAF-USAFR
news media. The AFIS Reserve Forces Advisor Screening Board
completed the evaluation of the 19 applicants on 7 December 1973.
Biographic summaries on the two (2) best qualified candidates
were forwarded to the ACS/I for final selection. Lt Colonel
Carl Spaeth was the choice of ACS/I and is now on board.
Colonel Spaeth was assigned as Chief, Operations and Train-
ing Division, AFIS/RE.

████ A cassette tape language maintenance program was
initiated permitting reservists to maintain their language
proficiency using personal time. Production was begun on

1,000 cassette tapes covering 9 foreign languages. All
tapes are from the Department of State's language training
program for Foreign Service Officers. This program will be
cataloged and stored for operational use through normal
U. S. mail channels.

Initial production activities on a Career Planning
Guide for intelligence reserve personnel were undertaken to
meet an August 1974 distribution deadline. This booklet,
the first of its kind in the history of AFIS/RE, provides
memebers of the Intelligence Reserve with general guidance
that can be used in planning the direction and progress of
each member's professional reserve career  The Career
Planning Guide includes a brief discussion of the AFIS/RE
concept of training, Air Force Specialty Code charts which
list the training requirements for 15 AFSCs, and intelligence
career field diagram from AFM 36-23 and AFSC job descrip-
tions for 19 AFSCs, a roster of formal school tour courses
and dates for FY  5, and a listing of AFIS/RE approved
correspondence courses.

Three "hard core" intelligence courses continued
in the development phase during this period. The Scientific and
Technical Analyst Course is being designed to train newly
recruited reservists with extensive civilian expertise in
scientific and technical areas in the basic tools of intelli-
gence as applied in their specialty. The first course is

scheduled to begin 27 January, 1975. The AFIS/RE Targeting
Course is structured to qualify reserve students as targeteers.
The course will embody an unclassified ECI section, a classi-
fied correspondence section to be completed at Training
Assemblies, and two 14-day resident courses at the Armed
Forces Air Intelligence Training Center. The Advanced
Photographic Interpretation Course is taken from the 12-
week Defense Sensor Interpretation and Analysis Training
Program (DSIATP) Course offered by Air Training Command
at Offutt AFB. It was determined that the DSIATP Course
would be restructured to 10 weeks and AFIS/RE reservists
would attend one- and two-week sessions of the ongoing
course.

The Air Force Intelligence Reserve NEWSLETTER was
revised and the format significantly improved. The NEWSLETTER
increased circulation to 679 reserve personnel, MAJCOM head-
quarters, and the Directors of AFIS and AF/IN agencies.
the NEWSLETTER has been instrumental in improving and broad-
ening the communications between the AFIS/RE staff, the
Assistant Chief of Staff/Intelligence, and the individual
reservist.

AFIS/RE requested the Extension Course Institute
to designate all AFIS/RE Detachments as Test Control
Offices. This action was taken to permit detachment
training officers to administer ECI End-of-Course test

for all correspondence courses sponsored by ECI. This
procedure will preclude reservists having to take time
from their civilian jobs to travel to local Air Force
Bases during the working week to complete ECI tests.

Vu-graphs and 35mm slide briefing libraries were
distributed to all detachments. During this period, three
briefings, some with prepared texts, were distributed.
Many Vu-graph and 35mm briefings are projected for FY 75
to establish detachments as briefing centers.

FOOTNOTES

1.  AFIS Reg 23-1, dated 3 September 1974.

2.  An initiative objectives document which proposed the
formation of a centralized Air Force Intelligence Reserve
IMA Management System.

A B S T R A C T

Chapter VI - Attache Affairs

This chapter recounts the activities of the Air Force's primary office for administering and controlling the USAF's Air Attache program integral to and supportive of the Defense Intelligence Agency's Defense Attache System (DAS)

CHAPTER VI

ATTACHE AFFAIRS

The Directorate of Attache Affairs AFIS/INH) develops
capabilities for Air Force participation in the Defense
Attache System DAS), monitors performance and results
of that participation, and exercises general cognizance
over Air Force aspects of the attache program. In
addition, the Directorate serves as the office of primary
responsibility and point of contact for all intelligence
matters except those otherwise coordinated with DIA)
involving Air Force participation in the DAS.

SELECTION OF ATTACHE PERSONNEL

In the recent past, the United States Air Force (USAF)
led the three services in the number of attache personnel
whose tours of duty were curtailed for either personal or
official reasons. Since attache assignments require one
to two years of preparation, these curtailments have been
extremely costly and in many cases embarrassing to the
USAF. As a result, during FY 74, an extensive effort was
made to improve the selection process and upgrade the
quality of Air Force attache nominees. The initial effort
was directed toward a more extensive screening of records
to identify officers and airmen with superior records

and well-rounded car as. In addition, a special effort
was made to identify personnel with language fluency.
Upon identification of a potential nominee, the candidate
and his wife are screened by an attache selection panel

convened in Washington) to determine personal and pro-
fessional motivation and adaptability to a military/political
environment. The panel is chaired by the Deputy Assistant
Chief of Staff, Intelligence and includes representation
from non-intelligence Air Staff organizations; e.g., Plans,
Operations, Personnel, Foreign Affairs, State Department
invited, etc.

■ During FY 74, this panel interviewed seventy-seven (77)
attache designees, accepting fifty-one (51) (see Appendix 2)
and rejecting twenty-six (26).

## CAREER ENHANCEMENT

■ The programmed change in the USAF Officer Effectiveness
Reporting System during FY 75 impacted directly on USAF
efforts to provide outstanding officers to the Defense
Intelligence Agency (DIA) for Air Attache duty. Specifically,
Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence evaluations, in the
form of Letters of Evaluation (LOEs), are no longer per-
mitted within the regulation. Consequently, Air Force
efforts to enhance professional and promotion opportunities

for this elite group of AF officers have been lost through
the elimination of the _OE. However, in an attempt to
continue career enhancement of Air Force officers within
the OAS, the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) has been
requested to permit the Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence
to assume the reviewer's function within the new OER system.
This function would permit direct competition among world-
wide assigned attaches, provide for direct service promotion
and career monitoring, and most importantly, fortifying
the career enhancement effort we have undertaken within
the Air Force.

■ The positive efforts expended by AFIS/INH for career
enhancement of attache personnel became evident during
this fiscal year when attache promotions to colonel rose
to a 55% selection rate for first-time consideration,
and 18% overall. This compared very favorably with line
of the Air Force rates of 36% and 12%, respectively.
A listing of officer and enlisted promotions is included
as Appendix 2.

## REPRESENTATIONAL GIFT ITEMS

■ AFIS/INH has continued the program to provide Air
Attaches with uniquely Air Force representational gift items
for their use on station. During this FY, the program

was funded in the amount of $13,000, to be used in two
six-(6)-month increments. A first buy has been initiated
and 1401 items dispersed to Air Attaches worldwide. This
program will be budgeted for again in FY 76. Response
from attaches concerning the program has been overwhelmingly
positive.

## ATTACHE AIRCRAFT

Seventeen (17) aircraft, the military version of the
Beech Aircraft Corporation King Air 200, have been selected
to replace existing attache aircraft in 15 countries
worldwide. The countries scheduled to receive these
aircraft in the first buy are: Argentina, Chad, Khmer
Republic, Laos. Greece, Republic of South Africa, Philippines,
and Thailand. If subsequently funded, a second buy of
aircraft will go to: Afghanistan, Brazil, Honduras, Indonesia,
Khmer Republic, Laos, Liberia, Venezuela, and Zaire. In
addition, for the first time in AF history, the contractor
will be required to provide a totally integrated logistic/maint-
enance support program worldwide for these aircraft. Under the
provisions of this contract, Beech must maintain an 80% opera-
tional ready (OR) status for a 30-hour AF flight commitment
per month.

APPENDIX 1

to

CHAPTER VI

ATTACHE SELECTION PANELS - APPROVALS - JUL 73 - 30 JUN 74

| | |
|---|---|
| England | 13 Jul |
| Malaysia | 10 Aug |
| Yugoslavia | 10 Aug |
| Vietnam | 10 Aug |
| Brazil | 17 Sep |
| Laos | 17 Sep |
| Venezuela | 17 Sep |
| Burma | 19 Sep |
| Laos | 21 Sep |
| Italy | 21 Sep |
| Khmer Rep | 21 Sep |
| USSR | 26 Sep |
| Morocco | 28 Sep |
| Chad | 28 Sep |
| USSR | 5 Oct |
| Finland | 20 Oct |
| South Africa | 2 Nov |
| Laos | 2 Nov |
| Argentina | 5 Nov |
| Denmark | 26 Nov |
| Australia | 14 Jan |
| Netherlands | 29 Jan |
| Pakistan | 29 Jan |
| Canada | 22 Feb |
| South Africa | 22 Feb |
| UAR | 26 Feb |
| Mexico | 26 Feb |
| Khmer Rep | 28 Feb |
| USSR | 28 Feb |
| Khmer Rep | 28 Feb |
| Philippines | 8 Mar |
| Zaire | 8 Mar |
| Honduras | 12 Mar |
| France | 12 Mar |
| Liberia | 12 Mar |
| Vietnam | 22 Mar |
| Bolivia | 22 Mar |
| Khmer Rep | 29 Mar |
| Ecuador | 5 Apr |
| Khmer Rep | 12 Apr |
| Indonesia | 15 May |
| ... | ... |
| ... | ... |

| | |
|---|---|
| Switzerland | 17 May |
| USSR | 17 May |
| Honduras | 21 May |
| India | 5 Jun |
| England | 7 Jun |
| Nigeria | 7 Jun |
| AP | 11 Jun |
| Peking - Hong Kong | 17 Jun |

OFFICER PROMOTIONS 1 JUL 73 - 30 JUN 74

TO COLONEL (O-6)

▓▓▓ - Peru
 - Germany
 - France
 - Vietnam
 - Khmer Rep
▓ - Laos
 - Hong Kong
 - Yugoslavia

TO LT COLONEL (O-5)

▓▓▓ - India
 - Turkey
 - Laos
 - Sweden
 - England

TO MAJOR (O-4)

▓▓▓ - USSR
 - Australia
 - Thailand
 - USSR
 - USSR

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(6)

ENLISTED PROMOTIONS 1 JUL 73 - 30 JUN 74

TO CMSgt  E-9

▓▓▓▓▓▓▓ - DAO England
         - DAO Israel

TO SMSgt  E-8

▓▓▓▓▓▓▓ - DAO Portugal
         - DAO Brazil
         - DAO Egypt

TO MSgt  (E-7

▓▓▓▓▓▓▓ - DAO Ethiopia
         - DAO Czechoslovakia
         - DAO Israel
         - DLO Hong Kong
         - DAO Pakistan
         - DAO Honduras
         - DLO Hong Kong
         - DAO Liberia
         - DAO Malagasy
         - DAO Laos
         - DAO Malagasy
         - DAO Norway
         - DAO Ethiopia
         - DAO Peru

TO TSgt  (E-6

▓▓▓▓▓▓▓ - DAO Sweden
         - DAO Turkey
         - DAO Bulgaria'
         - DAO Afghanistan
         - DAO Thailand
         - DAO Thailand

Group active duty personnel and individual mobilization augmentees (IMAs) participated in three joint exercises--FLINTLOCK 73, SOLID SHIELD 74, and BRAVE CREW 74.

This chapter was prepared by Anita H. Beasev, Programs Division, 7602 Air Intelligence Group (AFIS).

## MISSION AND FUNCTIONS

The 7602d Air Intelligence Group was activated by the Air Force Intelligence Service AFIS, on 30 June 1972. By the end of FY 74, the group had been in existence for two years but a formal mission statement had not been issued, such action being held in abeyance pending the publication of a mission regulation for its parent organization. The AFIS mission regulation was issued just before the end of FY 1974,[2] and immediate action was taken to complete the staffing and publication of the 7602d mission regulation.[1]

In the meantime, the 7602d continued to operate under the mission assigned to its predecessor organization, the 1127th USAF Field Activities Group. The mission of that group was to--[4]

> Conduct worldwide human source intelligence (HUMINT) collection operations;
>
> Provide staff and policy support to the ACS/I on all USAF HUMINT matters; and
>
> Coordinate and provide staff and special support for the HUMINT activities of other US Air Force collection elements.

ORGANIZATION AND RESOURCES

## Command

On 15 October 1973, Colonel Robert L. Ventres
assumed command of the 7602 AINTELG, vice Colonel
George J Iles.[7]

Colonel Ventres was commissioned on 22 July 1944.
A B-24 navigator during World War II, he was shot down
on 26 December 1944, evaded capture, and returned to
US control on 22 March 1945. Colonel Ventres took his
pilot training after World War II and flew B-29s in
Korea and C-130s in Vietnam. In the course of his
career, Colonel Ventres has held several assignments
in the intelligence field and, prior to assuming com-
mand of the 7602d, was executive to the Assistant Chief
of Staff, Intelligence ACS/I), HQ USAF. Colonel
Ventres' military decorations include the Legion of
Merit with one Oak Leaf Cluster, the Distinguished Flying
Cross, the Air Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters, and
the Air Force Commendation Medal.

## Headquarters Organization

The major change in the group organizational
structure was the loss of the reserve affairs unit
(formerly the Mobilization and Training Branch, Pro-
grams Division) in the third quarter of FY 74. The

Attache Affairs Office also was transferred to AFIS in
that quarter. This latter action, however, merely
corrected an organizational irregularity and had no
impact whatever on the group's mission or functions.[8]
There were a few internal functional reassignments in
FY 74, some elements were renamed, and new symbols
were assigned throughout the group, but, with the
exception of the reserve and attache transfers to the
AFIS, the basic structure of the 7602 AINTELG remained
unchanged. The chart at Appendix 1 shows the organi-
zation of the group as of 30 June 1974.

## Personnel

The 7602 AINTELG lost 25 manpower spaces to the
AFIS in Fy 74: 16 with transfer of the reserve forces
function, 8 with transfer of the attache function, and
1 for the program element monitor (PEM) function.[9]
These losses were offset by 14 spaces "regained" from
AFIS as a result of a command-wide reorganization effec-
tive 8 April 1974. These spaces represented group
authorizations which had been transferred to the AFIS
and then "double hatted" to serve both the command and
the group.[10] In the April 1974 reorganization, the
dual responsibility for AFIS was abolished and the
spaces were returned to the 7602d. Thus, the group's
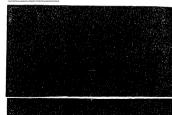
Thermic constitution of Zn - ?

FIG 3 Plasma cell...
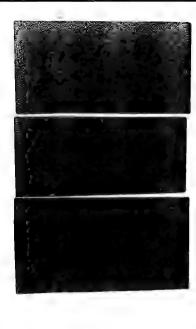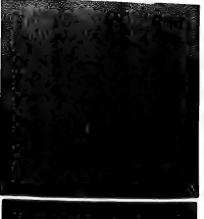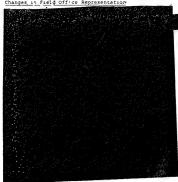
The Air Force terminated its participation in the
Provincial Observer Program as of 30 June 1974.  The
two observers on station were recalled, and the five
Air Force spaces were withdrawn for use elsewhere in
the group.

Changes in Field Office Representation

## Year-End Status of Facilities

In addition to the headquarters staff, support, and operating elements at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, the 7602 AINTFLG had the following detachments and operating locations OLs) at the close of FY 74:

| | |
|---|---|
| Det 1 | Tokyo, Japan |
| Det 2 | Seoul, Korea |
| Det 3 | Taipei, Taiwan |
| Det 5 | Bangkok, Thailand (with one case officer stationed in Vientiane, Laos)[50] |
| OL-B | Saigon, Republic of Vietnam[51] |
| OL-C | Nakhom Phanom (NKP, Royal Air Force Base |
| OL-D | Ubon, Thailand |
| Det 10 | Frankfurt, Germany |
| OL-A | Praunheim, Germany[52] |
| OL-B | Tehran, Iran |
| Det 20 | Alexandria, Virginia |

## COLLECTION MANAGEMENT

### Management by Objectives

Shortly after assuming command of the 7602 AINTELG,
Colonel Ventres solicited views on the establishment of
focal points or program managers "who would have the
full story on our collection capabilities and the
results of certain collection efforts and actions being
accomplished on a global basis." The ultimate goal
would be the development of an imaginative, farsighted,
planning capability with the ability to anticipate and
rapidly react to changing requirements. In Colonel
Ventres' opinion, such a capability was needed because
of deficiencies in the historical evaluation process,
which merely recorded "where we have been" rather than
"where we should be going."[53]

Responding to Colonel Ventres' request, Colonel
Walter P. Senio (Chief, Programs Division) recommended

the establishment of a Management Review Panel (MRP)
whose primary tasks would be to examine mission objec-
tives and to recommend to the commander the organization
needed to achieve those objectives. [54]

The MRP was established in December 1973 [55] and, as
one of its first actions, proposed to Colonel Ventres
a Management by Objectives (MBO) program which would
dovetail with and complement the CIA's National Intelli-
gence Officer (NIO) program.
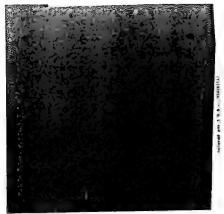
The first step in the MBO program was to identify
those top priority intelligence targets (or "objectives")
which were susceptible to human source collection meth-
ods and against which the 7602d had a collection capa-
bility or potential. Review of the Joint Strategic
Objectives Plan, the Defense Intelligence Requirements
Manual, Key Intelligence Questions, National Intelli-
gence Gaps, and other requirements documents resulted
in the establishment of thirteen collection objectives.

The second step was to select objectives coordina-
tors (OCs), each of whom would become the expert for
all activities associated with his assigned objective.
The OCs would not be constrained by the group's func-
tional organization and would report their progress to
the commander, either directly or through the MRP.
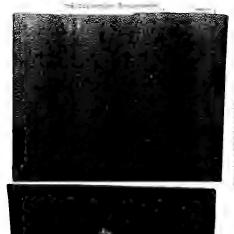
At the end of the test period (30 September 1974), the MRP will assess the MBO program in terms of achievement and lessons learned. The program will be institutionalized and expanded if the test is successful and the assessment favorable.

The Middle East War

The United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) had been responsible for supervising ceasefire violations along Israeli-Arab borders since 1948. When a ceasefire was worked out in October 1973, President Sadat of Egypt asked both the Soviet Union and the United States to supervise the ceasefire. Believing that the "big powers" should remain aloof from the conflict, the United States was, at first, unwilling to participate but acceded to the request after the USSR, acting unilaterally, sent 75 military officers as observers. The United States, the Soviet Union, and the United Nations then reached agreement that the number of US and Soviet observers should not exceed 36—the size of the largest (Swedish) UNTSO contingent.

There were some forty or fifty observers assigned to the KCC. Nine were from the United States, and the remainder were from Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Italy, Holland, Ireland, New Zealand, Norway, and Sweden. The KCC maintained two patrols facing the Egyptian Second Army, two facing the Egyptian Third Army, and three in the west bank "pocket" held by the Israeli Defense Force (IDF). Each patrol consisted of two UN military observers of different nationalities, and three IDF personnel—a liaison officer, a radio operator, and a driver. Each patrol assignment was for five days' duration.

The observers were required to report all shooting incidents (whether seen or heard), all overflights, and all troop movements, and to make general situation reports. Where Egyptian positions could be seen, efforts were made to confirm that they were not being moved forward and that the Egyptians were not otherwise violating the ceasefire agreement. In some instances, the IDF permitted the UN observers only limited access to the front lines. An ostensible reason for this restriction was the safety of the observers who, to move along the

lines, had to travel on dirt roads and tracks subject to mining by enemy infiltrators. Before reaching the front, some patrols were delayed for "clearance" by local IDF commanders. Many observers reported these impediments to the United Nations.
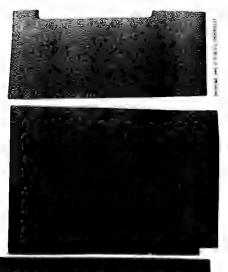
Under the terms of a disengagement agreement negotiated in mid-January, the IDF had to pull back to a point approximately 20 kilometers east of the Suez Canal. As the IDF withdrew, UNTSO patrols also were removed; by the second week in February, only two remained active. The United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) then moved in to occupy a 110-mile-long buffer zone between the Israeli and Egyptian forces. The UNEF, an armed force, was charged with actual enforcement of the ceasefire.

## Collection Project Activities

Collection operations project numbers, with names and brief descriptions, are listed in Appendix 5. Reporting statistics and evaluation profiles will be found in Appendix 6. And Appendix 7 lists those reports which were of sufficient significance or interest to warrant special briefings to the Air Force Chief of Staff and other ranking Air Force and DoD personnel.
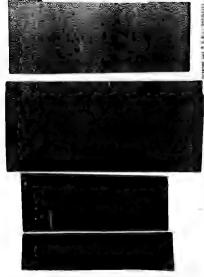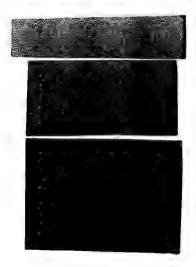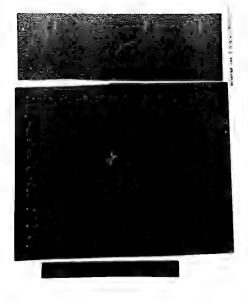
## Foreign Military Personnel

### Distinguished Visitors

In July 1973, Lt General Yao Chao-fuan, the Deputy Chief of General Staff/Intelligence, Ministry of National Defense, Republic of China, visited the United States as the guest of General Keegan (project 5907-07, THICKET). En route to the United States, he also visited Hawaii as the guest of General Tighe. The Operations Services Branch (INOA) prepared the itinerary and agenda for the visit, in coordination with General Keegan's staff and the Foreign Liaison Division, Office of the Assistant Vice Chief of Staff (AF/CVAF). INOA also arranged for a luncheon and a dinner hosted by General Keegan in honor of General Yao. Lt Colonel Kim W. Ching, Chief of Production and Evaluation Division (INP), served as General Yao's escort officer in the CONUS. In addition to discussions with General Keegan and a visit to the 7602d, General Yao also met with the Director, DIA; the Commander, NAVINTCOM; the ACSI, Department of the Army; the Assistant Secretary of Defense, Intelligence; and the Deputy Undersecretary of the Air Force for International Affairs.

General Keegan invited Maj General Takayuki Sakazaki, Chief of Intelligence, Japan Air Self Defense Force, to visit the United States in November 1973. INOA again participated in planning the itinerary and social

arrangements for the visit, and Capt Peter B. Klein
INOA served as General Sixazaxi's escort officer

General Sixazaxi's agenda  in addition to discussions
with General Keegan and a visit to the 7602d, included
visits with the Director, DIA; the Commander, OSI, the
Commanding General, 2nd Marine Corps Aircraft Wing; the
Commander, Foreign Technology Division, Air Force
Systems Command; and the Director of Intelligence,
Strategic Air Command.





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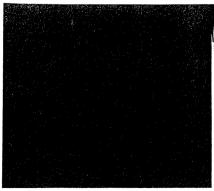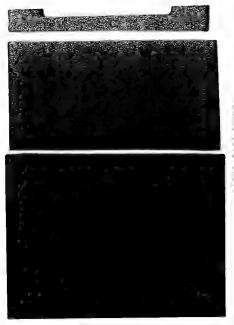
One continuing problem was the requirement that the
Services prepare the inputs for the DIA automated files.
Preparation of the inputs is a two-phase operation. In
the spring of 1973, DIA provided some relief by agreeing
to take over the second phase, the preparation of key-
punch cards. However, the most time-consuming task--

61

the preparation of creation sheets--was left to the
Services. A sizable backlog developed in the 7602d when
the group was unable to devote sufficient manpower to
the project to keep up with the volume of material
received. This was overcome with the assistance of
Reserve Det 4 at Lowry AFB, Colorado. During their
regular monthly meeting in August 1973, detachment per-
sonnel completed some 500 creation sheets, virtually
eliminating the backlog.

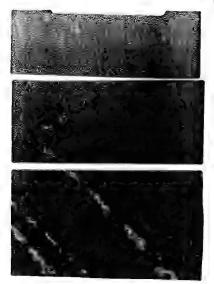There were no SHIELD operations in FY 16

## US Servicemen Missing in Action in Southeast Asia
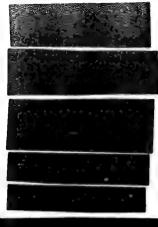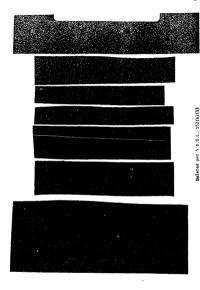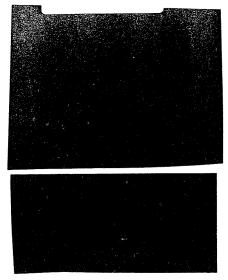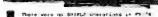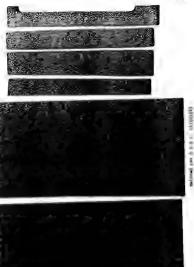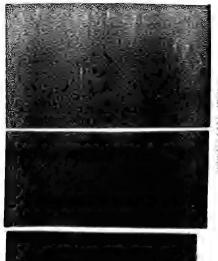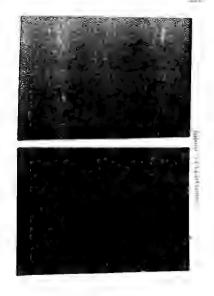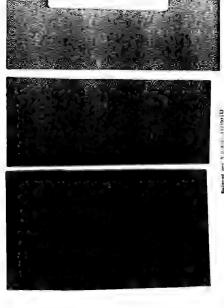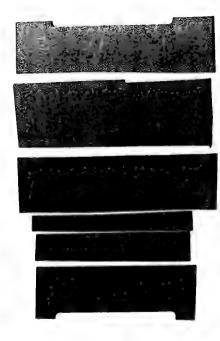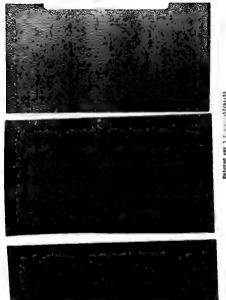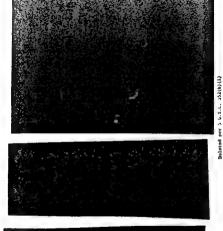
When Operation HOMECOMING was completed on 1 April
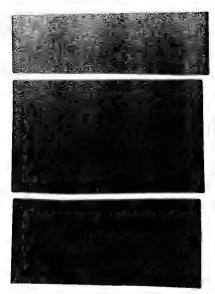1973 and all known US prisoners of war (PWs) in Southeast
Asia had been repatriated, some 1300 US servicemen were
still listed as missing in action (MIA).[75]    On the basis
of information obtained from returnee debriefings, the
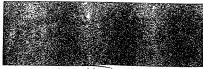status of many of those listed as missing was changed to

Automated Data Processing

Southeast Asia Casualty Resolution Data

The Joint Casualty Resolution Center (JCRC) at Nakhon
Phanom Air Force Base, Thailand, was charged with
the task of locating and recovering the remains of U.S.
servicemen who were missing in Southeast Asia but not
accounted for. In July 1973, the JCRC asked the 7602d
for assistance in establishing procedures and formats so
that the JCRC could use the information in the 7602d
HOMECOMING declassified data base. Captain Andrew G.
[...], [...] and several representatives of the AFIS
Intelligence Data Management Division (AFIS/IND) and
INCO, Inc., a civilian firm under contract for ADP support
of Operation HOMECOMING, visited the JCRC from 28 August
to 4 September 1973. A review of JCRC information
requirements revealed that the declassified information
would be of no assistance but that the 7602d's data base
of pre-capture information would be useful if translated
into computer language compatible with the JCRC's data
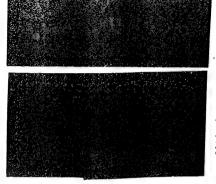handling system. INCO prepared the translation and,

Another problem was that, although the 7602d received
microfilm cartridges of the 500th inputs to the OPDTA, it
no longer received indexes to the contents of the car-
tridges. When the OPDTA was first established, the 500th
had no capability for microfilming its inputs. This
service was performed by PACAF, which reduced the 500th's
inputs to microfilm and forwarded the microfilms to the
7602d, along with computerized indexes. The 500th now
has a microfilm capability, but that capability does not
include the preparation of computerized indexes. Mr.
Muramatsu agreed to provide hard-copy indexes until
hardwares can be made compatible.

Air Intelligence Research System

In December 1973, the Planning Research Section
INXA-2 began to receive the Air Intelligence Research
System AIRS satellite microform file. This was a
weekly transmission consisting of microfiche and aperture
card copies of selected articles from finished intelli-
gence documents acquired by the AFIS Intelligence
Reference Section AFIS/INDOC. INDOC made the selections
on the basis of statements of intelligence interest
SIIs) submitted by group headquarters elements. INXA-2
estimated that it had a microform file of approximately
1500 items by the end of FY 74.

There were several advantages to the use of the AIRS
satellite microform file. One was that, with the infor-
mation stored in microform, INXA-2 and other headquarters
elements could destroy hard-copy documents once they had
served their immediate purpose. A second advantage was
that, with each weekly microform deck, INXA-2 received a
computerized listing which served as a master security
control device, eliminating the need for an AF Form 310,
Document Record and Receipt, for each individual SECRET
item in the deck. Every six months, INDOC provided
INXA-2 a cumulative listing of all previous transmissions.

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Source Administration and Security

The Source Administration Section completed 963 source transactions in FY 74. A statistical breakdown of these transactions is shown in Appendix 8.
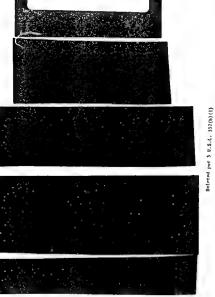
EVASION AND ESCAPE AND PRISONERS OF WAR

Analysis of Southeast Asia Captivity Experiences

For the 7602d, the most important event of FY 73 was
Operation HOMECOMING--the return of US personnel who had
been held prisoners of war in Southeast Asia. The first
release was on 12 February 1973. The last PW transport
arrived in the continental United States on 1 April, and
by the end of that month all intelligence debriefings had
been completed. The task just getting under way at the
beginning of FY 74 was the analysis of information
obtained in the debriefings, to determine what lessons
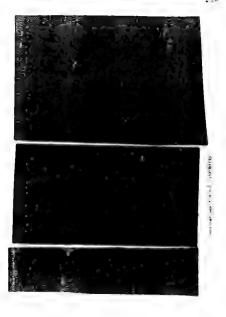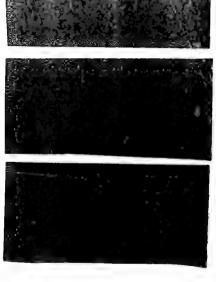could be learned from the captivity experiences of the
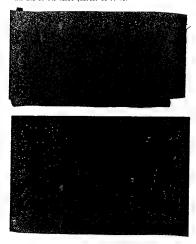returnees.[89]
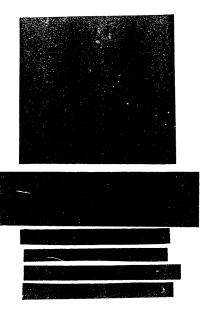
■ Action to organize HOMECOMING debriefing data also
continued apace. The Air Force Security Service had com-
pleted all transcriptions by 1 January 1974, and by the
end of May INCO had completed its abstracting and index-
ing task. To complement this effort, 7602d reservists
were involved in a project to encode information pertain-
ing to captor exploitation/mistreatment for intelligence
gathering, propaganda, or indoctrination purposes. To
that end, a number of reservists from local area detach-
ments were engaged to develop computer programs and data
retrieval techniques employing the modular computer pro-
gramming system of AFIS/IND. Others were assigned to
develop encoding instructions and forms. And finally,
nearly 100 reservists were engaged to encode exploitation
data which was to be keypunched and listed for subsequent

analysis. This project was scheduled for completion by
the end of the first quarter of FY 75.

The organization and analysis of materials on the PW experience in Southeast Asia is a monumental effort and is expected to continue for several years. The third of the three main objectives--the application of lessons learned to possible future captivity experiences--is a new and imaginative approach without precedent in the Air Force or the Department of Defense. Attainment of this objective will require innovative data processing methods and expert analytical techniques, especially in the social and behavioral sciences.

Special INXB "summer staffs" were augmented by ser-
vices of a faculty member and three cadets of the US Air
Force Academy. The Air Force Security Service also loaned
an officer for summer staff work, in addition to providing
verbatim transcripts of all HOMECOMING debriefings.

The backbone of the analysis program, however, was
provided by 7602d-AFIS reservists (individual mobilization
augmentees (IMAs)). Through the cooperation of the AFIS
Director of Intelligence Reserve Forces (AFIS/RE), a
cadre of five human source intelligence IMAs was made
available to INXB on special tours of active duty.
AFIS/RE also made available a number of other reservists
on special or regular (annual, two-week) tours of active
duty. Many reservists worked on the project during unit
training assemblies (UTAs); others assisted for point-
gaining (non-pay) purposes. All told, the participation
of the IMAs permitted INXB to sustain an augmentation

approximately equivalent to twelve full-time staff
members.

258

Liaison with United Kingdom Counterparts

From 27 October to 6 November 1972, Captain
Charles E. Redman and Mr. Claude L. Watkins visited the
United Kingdom (UK) to observe a Royal Air Force (RAF)
E&E exercise and to discuss coordination of future joint
efforts for E&E and PW planning and training. Subjects
addressed were:

> USAF quotas for the semiannual JSIC interrogation course;
>
> An exchange of the latest policies and procedures on resistance-to-interrogation training;
>
> Providing the UK Ministry of Defense (MOD) with lessons learned studies and filmed documentaries on the USAF captivity experience in Southeast Asia; and
>
> Cooperation in the design of specialized E&E aids and procedures.

## CONTINGENCY PREPARATIONS

The 7602 AINTELG is tasked to provide human source collection support to departmental and Air Staff elements, USAF field commands, DIA, and unified and specified commands, in the event of contingencies or general war. It also is called upon to exploit various peacetime collection opportunities with little or no advance notification. To discharge these responsibilities, the group maintains a quick reaction capability (QRC) for deploying an intelligence collection force on short notice.

### Personnel Selection

In the first quarter of FY 74, all active duty intelligence personnel assigned to group headquarters were asked to complete a questionnaire to provide information on their intelligence and other military training and experience, language capabilities, and so forth. With the completed forms, INOD established a file to be used in identifying personnel for quick reaction capability

QRC, force training, exercise participation, and contingency deployment. Taking into consideration the fluctuations occasioned by tour rotations, the QRC roster listed 35 to 40 permanent party personnel at any given time in FY 74.

▆ Air Force intelligence reservists who are scheduled to augment the 7602d active duty force in contingency situations constitute part of the QRC force and participate in peacetime training and exercises.

### Equipment

▆ Lists of required personnel support equipment were prepared by INOD in May 1974 and submitted to the Materiel Section (SUM), along with the commander's approval to initiate procurement action. The requested items included canteens, flashlights, and other personal equipment for individual team members; tents, cots, stoves and other field equipment for deployed teams; and jump clothing, cargo chutes, and similar special items for airborne operations. SUM will request appropriate changes to the group's table of allowances so that QRC needs are permanently reflected in supply issue documents.

FY 74 training for the QRC force included small arms qualification, hand-held photography, and parachute proficiency.

> All members of the force qualified with the .38 caliber revolver and 28 qualified with the M-16 rifle. The tests were conducted by Andrews AFB range personnel; facilities at Fort Meade, Maryland, were used, since the range at Andrews AFB has been condemned because of proximity to the flight lines.

> PTD provided a two-week course in hand-held photography, successfully completed by 5 members in the third quarter and 17 members in the last quarter.

> Because of the fuel crisis in the winter of 1973-1974, the 1st Helicopter Squadron at Andrews AFB was forced to discontinue aircraft support for the monthly parachute proficiency jumps for the QRC airborne unit. As an interim measure, until arrangements can be made with some other unit in the Washington area, INOD accepted an invitation to make proficiency jumps with the Rigger School at Fort Lee, Virginia. However, until the group again obtains dedicated aircraft support, the QRC force will be unable to make equipment jumps or provide jumpmaster certification.

In the third quarter of FY 74, the Air Training Command (ATC) approved a 7602d request for student quotas for two interrogation courses conducted by the US Army at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, and Fort MacArthur, California. Three allocations were provided for each course. The training will be conducted in July 1974. Both courses will be of two weeks' duration and both will be tailored

for aerospace personnel. The group dropped the previously
used eight-week interrogation course at Fort Huachuca,
Arizona, because of length of training time and lack of
orientation towards Air Force requirements.

## Interrogation Exercises

### FLINTLOCK 73

■ This was an unconventional warfare exercise conducted
by the Support Operations Task Force Europe (SOTFE) in
West Germany during the period 4-16 September 1973. In
the pre-exercise phase, Captain Andrew G. Porth (INXB)
presented two E&E briefings, including the one on "Cap-
tivity in Southeast Asia, 1964-1973," to selected exer-
cise participants. During the operational play, Capt
Porth was a member of the E&E network specifically tasked
with contacting and assisting friendly "evaders." He
also participated in the debriefing phase.

■ Captain William B. Wheeler (INOD), assisted by four
7602d reservists, constituted the "hostile" force's
interrogation team. Their sources were eight "captured"
aircrew and special forces personnel drawn from partici-
pating Army, Navy, and Air Force units. Interrogation
resulted in the acquisition of tactical information and
information which compromised the opposing force's
escape and evasion networks. In addition, signed

propaganda statements were obtained from several of the interrogees. These results clearly pointed to the need for all-Service reemphasis on interrogation resistance training for personnel vulnerable to capture by hostile forces.

## SOLID SHIELD 74

The 7602d provided four active duty personnel and three reservists for interrogation play during CINCLANT Exercise SOLID SHIELD 74, held 28 May - 6 June at Catherine Lake, North Carolina. A total of 23 interrogators served in the Joint Interrogation Center (JIC)-- 14 from the Army, 3 from the Marine Corps, and 6 from the Air Force. The seventh Air Force member, Major Warren A. Uthe (INOD), acted as JIC commander.

## BRAVE CREW 74
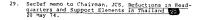
Major Martin E. Schiller and TSgt Clifton Gladney, both from INOD, served in the Joint Interrogation Center during CINCREDCOM Exercise BRAVE CREW 74, held 10-19 June at Fort Hood, Texas. They interrogated twelve "enemy" Air Force personnel during the five-day deployment phase of the exercise. Tentative plans for next year's BRAVE CREW exercise call for expanded 7602d interrogation support.

## FOOTNOTES

1. AFIS SO G-5, 30 Jun 72.

2. AFR 23-45, Organization and Mission, Air Force Intelligence Service, 10 Jun 74.

3. Ltr, DAF/PRM 593p, HQ Air Force Intelligence Service, a Separate Operating Agency, 27 Jun 72, directed that the 1127th USAF Fld Acty Gp be inactivated no later than 30 Jun 72 and its mission transferred to the AFIS.

4. AFR 200-1, Air Force Intelligence Mission and Responsibilities, 17 May 71.

5. Hist, 7602 AINTELG, Jul 72 - Jun 73, pp. 88-93.

6. HQ USAF/IN ltr to 7602 AINTELG/CC, Reserve Affairs, 18 Jan 74.

7. 7602 AINTELG SO G-5, 15 Oct 73.

8. Hist, 7602 AINTELG, Jul 72 - Jun 73, pp. 17-18.

9. Transfer of the program element monitor (PEM) function took place in the second quarter of FY 73 (Hist, 7602 AINTELG, Jul 72 - Jun 73, pp. 7-8) but was not reflected on the group's manning authorization document until the first quarter of FY 74.

10. Hist, 7602 AINTELG, Jul 72 - Jun 73, p. 2.

11. Hist, 1127 USAF Fld Acty Gp, Jan - Jun 72, pp. 40-41.

12. 7602/INOC ltr to AF/IN, Trip Report, 2 Nov 73.

13. Ibid.

14. Ibid.

15. 7602/INFPA msg to CINCPAC, CINCPACAF, DIA, et al., Disestablishment of Detachment 4, 7602 AINTELG, 211302Z Nov 73.

16. CINCPACAF/INX msg to 7602/INFPA, Disestablishment of Det 4, 7602 AINTELG, 280215Z Nov 73; CINCPAC/J2 msg to 7602/INFPA, Disestablishment of Det 4, 7602 AINTELG, 110418Z Dec 73; and DIADC-4B msg to 7602/INFPA, Disestablishment of Det 4, 7602 AINTELG, 112011Z Dec 73.

17. 7602 AINTELG SO G-2, 11 Dec 73.

18. 7602/INFPA msg to Det 4, Disestablishment of Det 4, 7602 AINTELG, 122200Z Dec 73.

19. 7602/INFPA msg to Det 3, Liaison Visit by Det 3, 101711Z Jan 74.

20. Det 3 ltr to 7602/INOC, Trip Report (Philippines 12-20 Jan 74), 30 Jan 74.

21. Ltr Lt Col Donald T. McCullough, Comdr Det 5, to Col Robert L. Ventres, Comdr 7602, 31 Oct 73.

22. Ltr Spec Asst Warren H. Wagner, AmEmbassy Bangkok, to Lt Col Donald T. McCullough, Comdr Det 5, Assignment of Personnel in Udorn, 27 Sep 73.

23. Det 5 msg to 7602/INFO, SRF Meeting███, 210224Z Dec 73.

24. CINCPAC/J2 msg to 7602, Planning for Thailand, 030341Z Jan 74; and 7602/INFPA msg to Det 5, Planning for Det 5, 012114Z Feb 74.

25. AmEmbassy Bangkok msg 4768 to SecState, Wash DC, Curtailment of Military Intelligence Activities in Thailand, 230550Z Mar 74.

26. AmEmbassy msgs to SecState Wash DC, Curtailment of Military Intelligence Activities in Thailand: Vientiane msg 2408, 260215Z Mar 74; Rangoon msg 0794, 260520Z Mar 74; Phnom Penh msg 4598, 291200Z Mar 74.

27. SecDef memo to the Chairman, JCS, Reductions in Headquarters and Support Elements in Thailand, 27 Feb 74.

28. JCSM-133-74, Reductions in Headquarters and Support Elements in Thailand, 18 Apr 74.

29. SecDef memo to Chairman, JCS, Reductions in Head-quarters and Support Elements in Thailand ▓▓, 20 May 74.

30. ▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓

31. ▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓

32. ▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓

33. Verbal instructions from Mr James Vance, Director of Resources Allocations, OASD/I, in meeting with personnel of AF/INY (Directorate of Resource Management), 19 Apr 74.

34. Memo for Record, Capt Peter Klein (7602/INOA), Discussion Held Between Mr Vance (ASD/I), Lt Col Purcell (INY) and Capt Klein on 22 Apr 74.

35. 7602/CC ltr to Mr Vance (OASD/I (R&M)), Activities in Taiwan ▓▓, 1 May 74; submitted to Dr Hall (ASD/I) by Mr Vance's memo ▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓ ▓ May 74.

36. Handwritten marginal notations on Mr Vance's memo, ibid.

37. ▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓

38. Hist, 7602 AINTELG, Jul 72 - Jun 73, pp. 14-15.

39. Intvw, Gp Hist with Capt Terrence J. Huber (7602/INOA), 15 Jan 75.

40. AF/IN ltr to DIA, PO Program ▓▓ 1 Oct 73.

41. 7602/CC msg to AmConsul Bien Hoa (for Mr. Miller), Provincial Observer Reporting ▓▓, 171342Z Jan 74; and 7602/CC msg to AmConsul Can Tho (for Mr. Weidner), Provincial Observer Reporting ▓▓ 172101Z Jan 74.

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

42. DAO Saigon msg to DIADC/DP-1, _Provincial Observer Reporting_ ███, 220806Z Jan 74.

43. The 7602d was not included as an addressee on this exchange of messages between DIA and DAO Saigon. Information as to their contents was obtained informally from DIA representatives cognizant of the PO problem. (Intvw, Gp Hist with Capt Terrence J. Huber (7602/INOA), 15 Jan 75.)

45. DAO Saigon msg to DIA, _PO Program_ ███, 301010Z May 74.

46. CSAF msg for Adm dePoix from Brig Gen Pustay, _PO Program_ ███, 031700Z Jun 74.

47. Memorandum of Understanding between ███████████ ████████████████████ and the Director of Collection, ACS/Intelligence, HQ USAF, Implementation of ██████████████████

48. ███████████████████████████████████████

49. 7602/INOD-2 ltr to 7602/CC, _Trip Report_ ███, 7 May 74.

50. Hist, 7602 AINTELG, Jul 72 – Jun 73, pp. 5-6.

51. Det 5 OL-B is not an "official" 7602d unit. The designator is used to facilitate reference to and communications with the RVN Bilateral Operations Team, three USAF █████████████████████ employed by the DAO in Saigon but under operational control of the Commander, 7602 AINTELG. Operational control is exercised through the Commander, Det 5. (See Hist, 7602 AINTELG, Jul 72 – Jun 73, pp. 13-14.)

53. Memo from Col Ventres to Col Bellovin (CD), Col Senio (INX), Col Smith (INO), and Lt Col Thompson (INP), 19 Nov 73.

54. Memo from Col Senio to Col Ventres, 30 Nov 73.

55. Memo from Col Ventres to Cols Bellovin, Senio, Smith, and Thompson, 11 Dec 73.

56. Ltr Col Ventres to Chairman MRP et al., Implementation of Management Proposal, 28 Mar 74.

57. DIAM 58-11, Vol I, Defense Human Resources Intelligence Collection Management Manual (DIHUM), 20 Aug 68.

58. Hist, 7602 AINTELG, Jul 72 - Jun 73, p. 41.

59. Ibid., p. 48.

60. Director of Central Intelligence Directive (DCID)
▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓ 25 Jul 63.

61. Hist, 7602 AINTELG, Jul 72 - Jun 73, p. 54.

62. Ibid., pp. 52-53.

63. Ibid., p. 55.

65. Hist, 7602 AINTELG, Jul 72 - Jun 73, p. 56.

66. Memorandum of Agreement re ▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓
▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓ signed by Colonel Albert L. Evans, Jr., Directorate of Operations, DCS/Operations, and Colonel Gordon W. Wildes, Acting Director of Collection, ACS/Intelligence, HQ USAF, 30 Dec 60.

Deleted per 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1)

67. Ltr, 1127 USAF Fld Acty Gp to HQ COMD USAF/ODC, ▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓, 15 Apr 68, w/1st Ind, HQ COMD USAF/ODC to 1127 USAF Fld Acty Gp, 16 Apr 68.

68. Hist, 7602 AINTELG, Jul 72 - Jun 73, p. 61.

69. Ltr, ACS/Intelligence, HQ USAF, to Director, DIA, ▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓, 2 Mar 73.

73. Hist, 1127 USAF Fld Acty Gp, Jul-Dec 70, p. 2.

74. Hist, 7602 AINTELG, Jul 72 - Jun 73, pp. 13-14.

75. Ibid., pp. 35-36.

76. Intvw, Gp Hist with Lt Colonel James W. Westbrook (INXB), 12 Feb 75. Casualty resolution figures were supplied by Major E. E. Lindquist, Assistant for Casualty Matters, DCS/Personnel, HQ USAF.

77. Intvw, Gp Hist with Capt Terrence J. Huber (INOA), 12 Feb 75.

78. Msg DIADC-4 to USDAO Tehran et al., J-2 IIA Request for Assistance, 241957Z Oct 73.

79. Msg DIADR to CSA, CSAF, CNO, et al., STARK ACE, 12 Jan 74.

80. Memo for Record, Maj Joseph E. Smith (INXA), STARK ACE, 12 Jun 74.

81. Ltr SNFD-45,825 DIADC-4D to STARK ACE Working Group (Non-SIGINT) Principals, _STARK ACE Survey Team Terms of Reference_, 24 Jun 74.

82. Hist, 7602 AINTELG, Jul 72 - Jun 73, pp. 40-41.

84. Hist, 1127 USAF Fld Acty Gp. Jul-Dec 71, pp. 85-87.

85. Hist, 1127 USAF Fld Acty Gp, Jul-Dec 70, p. 2.

86. A statement of intelligence interest (SII) is one of the means by which intelligence elements register their standing requirements for intelligence documents.

88. Hist, 7602 AINTELG, Jul 72 - Jun 73, p. 39.

89. _Ibid._, pp. 22-36.

90. _Ibid._, p. 33.

91.

92.

93. Debriefing reports covered seven major topics; special reports were submitted when debriefing revealed that a returnee had information on some other subject of interest. A narrative debriefing summary was prepared by each debriefer after he had completely debriefed his subject and submitted all of the required reports. (See Hist, 7602 AINTELG, Jul 72 - Jun 73, pp. 30-31 and 33.)

94. Ltr, Vice Chief of Staff, Gen Richard H. Ellis, to AF/IN, <u>Analysis of Southeast Asia Captivity Experi-ence</u>, 15 Nov 73.

95. Program Directive 100.1, <u>Program Directive Series (PDS)</u>, signed by Brig Gen Charles D. Youree, Jr., Deputy Director for Plans and Policy (AF/XOXX), 14 Jan 74.

96. Hist, 1127 USAF Fld Actv Gp, Jan-Jun 70, pp. 15-16.

97. Hist, 7602 AINTELG, Jul 72 - Jun 73, App. 4, pp. 37 and 48-52.

98. Hist, 1127 USAF Fld Acty Gp, Jan-Jun 70, p. 16.

99. USAF War & Mobilization Plan, Vol I, Basic Plan (WMP-1), Jun 73, as amended, pp. I5-6.

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**TRANSCRIBED PAGES FOLLOW**

## CHAPTER I

[illegible]

1.  AFISR [illegible], Organization and Functions Air Force
Intelligence Service

2.  AFR 23-46, Organization and Mission-Field, Air Force
Intelligence Service, AFIS, 10 [?] June 1974

# A B S T R A C T

## Chapter 11 - Operational Intelligence

This chapter provides an account of significant
support activities in the current intelligence, target
intelligence, and special intelligence research areas.
Of particular interest is the description of improved
intelligence informational support provided to the
Air Force at large and the decision-related special
interest situations briefed and otherwise described to
the Chief of Staff and the Air Staff.

Branch"). The former AFIS INOV was redesignated AFIS/INZB
and retained the same graphic support function.

[Excised] The mission of the Aerospace Intelligence Division
was unchanged. The Division continued to provide signifi-
can current intelligence support to the Secretary of the
Air Force, the Chief of Staff (CSAF), the Deputy Chief of
Staff for Plans and Operations, the Assistant Chief of
Staff Intelligence, and various other Air Staff elements.
Some 2,253 briefing items were presented to Air Staff
audiences during the period. The division also continued
support of Major Air Commands and special units throughout
the Air Force. A current intelligence message was
dispatched daily to various headquarters addressees.

## EDITING, BRIEFING, AND CONTINUITY

[Excised] The primary function of the Editing, Briefing, and
Continuity Branch (AFIS 'INZA') was to prepare and present
daily current intelligence briefing to the Chief of
Staff, USAF, and senior Air Staff offices within Head-
quarters, USAF.

[Excised] The branch performed preliminary intelligence
analysis of fast-breaking situations. INZA also provided
continuous reporting on world situations which could
potentially affect USAF interests. Frequent reporting in
the areas of weapons development and hardware acquisition
was also emphasized.

[Excised] With the retirement of General John P. Ryan as CSAF
in July, 1973, briefing requirements underwent numerous
changes.  The new CSAF, General George S. Brown, requested
a weekly, rather than daily, formal intelligence briefing
during the Air Council meeting each Wednesday.  Daily
inputs of perishable intelligence were provided to the
ACS I who, in turn, passed the information to the Chief
of Staff at his daily staff meeting.  Overall, the actual
number of briefings increased with emphasis on dissemina-
tion to key Air Staff Deputates and Agencies with a need
for information.  The DCS/Plans & Operations, along
with his entire staff, received a daily briefing.  The
Secretary of the Air Force and two Assistant Secretaries
were added as weekly recipients of INZA briefings.  Other key
audiences included the DCS/Research & Development,
DCS Systems & Logistics, ACS/Studies & Analysis, the
Commander and Staff, Air Force Systems Command, and
several sub-deputate groups such as the Director Military
Asistance & Sales.  An average of 18 briefings was
presented weekly by the Branch.

[Excised] The branch continued to provide alert officers who
identified and acted upon significant intelligence data
in the mass of incoming information.  Alert officers
provided the ACS/I's 24-hour-per-day warning capability.
During the Middle East and Cyprus crises, the Alert Oficers

[Excised] These briefings were also transmitted in
message format to major commands and selected USAF elements
worldwide. In addition, the team provided continuous
support to the Air Force Operations Center and the contin-
gency support Staff, including a minimum of two updated
intelligence briefings per day through 31 October.

[Excised] As hostilities subsided on 24 October, the Task
Force began preparing a detailed review of the war,
including major phases of the conflict, tactics employed,
losses incurred, and preliminary lessons learned pertinent
to air operations. This briefing proved to be the most
authoritative and comprehensive study of the war avail-
able to military and civilian decision makers in the
Washington Area, and was presented to the Secretary of the
Air Force, the Chief of Staff, and other senior Air Force
officials within a week after the cessation of hostilities.
The presentation was continually updated as more information
became available, and eventually included more than 400
graphics. It has since been presented by INZ personnel
to over 25 different audiences, numbering some 1,000
personnel, including the commander and staffs of major
commands such TAC, MAAC, SAC, ADC, and USAFE. Further-
more, the script and graphics of this presentation were
incorporated into a Mid-East War brochure prepared by the
Middle East Task Force and provided to the Chief of Staff

for his use during the NATO Senior Airmen talks in December 1973.

and methodologies to analyze effects of air-delivered
munitions on surface targets. Captain Puckett prepared
and provided descriptions and studies on LORAN bombing, air-
craft shelter vulnerability, and other subjects. Captain
Puckett also assisted in the review of the draft JMEM
basic manual which will serve as a primary reference docu-
ment in non-nuclear weaponeering.

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Target conferences: Lt Col Theodorou and Captain Puckett attended Target Iintelligence Conferences in PACAF and USAFE.  At PACAF, discusssion centered around the creation of the CINCPAC Intelligence Center Pacific IPAC and what impact it would have on PACAF targeting.  Colonel Stahmer, Assistant DCS/I, PACAF felt that PACAF would lose certain capabilities and would require increased support from APIS.  Required support would include:

    a. Analytical studies, such as that conducted by PACAF/INT on North Korean capabilities.

    b. Weapons development and allocation studies

based on detailed weaponeering analysis of potential and
actual needs.

        c.   Studies examining future requirements in the
areas of procedures, equipment, hardware systems, etc.,
which could impact on the targeting process.  At USAFE,
the purpose of the conference was to bring together
for the first time the Target Officers of USAFE tactical
units for: a cross talk; discussion of problems faced
by unit level personnel; to meet the targets staff;
and to participate in the re-write and updating of certain
USAFE regulations and manuals which impact on unit level
intelligence operations.[4]
Attendance at these conferences afforded AFIS/INT an
excellent opportunity to review targeting/weaponeering
functions and procedures at the command and unit level.
[excised] Target System Analysis: Captain Puckett developed
concepts, computer programs and applications associated
with target system analysis.  Such analysis involved the
use of mathematical models in the analysis of complex target
systems.  Examples of working computer models that were
developed from earlier sources by Captain Puckett are the
network model for the analysis of flow networks such as
electric power systems and the expected utility model for
the analysis of target systems with components which have
a measurable utility.  The models were incorporated into
the Intelligence Targeting Officer Course at Lowry AFB.

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